

SS.
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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1941

ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 2 OF CHAPTER 69
OF THE GENERAL LAWS

PART I



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WALTER F. DOWNEY, *Commissioner of Education*

Members of Advisory Board

Ex officio THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, *Chairman*

Term Expires

1941. KATHRYN A. DOYLE, 99 Armour Street, New Bedford
1941. MRS. ANNA M. POWER, 15 Ashland Street, Worcester
1942. MRS. FLORA LANE, 27 Goldthwait Street, Worcester
1942. JOHN J. WALSH, 15 Pond View Avenue, Jamaica Plain
1943. ALEXANDER BRIN, 55 Crosby Road, Newton
1943. DR. FRANCIS T. SPAULDING, 34 Bates Street, Cambridge
GEORGE H. VARNEY, *Business Agent*

Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges

PATRICK J. SULLIVAN, *Director*

SUPERVISORS

- ALICE B. BEAL, *Supervisor of Elementary Education*
PHILIP G. CASHMAN, *Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes*
RALPH H. COLSON, *Assistant Supervisor of Physical Education*
INA M. CURLEY, *Supervisor of Safety Education*
RAYMOND A. FITZGERALD, *Supervisor of Educational Research and Statistics and School Law*
DANIEL J. KELLY, *Supervisor of Physical Education*
MARTINA McDONALD, *Supervisor of Music*
A. RUSSELL MACK, *Supervisor of Secondary Education*
THOMAS A. PHELAN, *Supervisor of Teacher Placement*

PRESIDENTS OF STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| JOHN J. KELLY, Bridgewater | JAMES DUGAN, Lowell |
| CHARLES M. HERLIHY, Fitchburg | GROVER C. BOWMAN, North Adams |
| MARTIN F. O'CONNOR, Framingham | EDWARD A. SULLIVAN, Salem |
| ANSON B. HANDY, Hyannis | EDWARD J. SCANLON, Westfield |
| CLINTON E. CARPENTER, Worcester | |
| GORDON L. REYNOLDS, Massachusetts School of Art, Boston | |

Division of Vocational Education

ROBERT O. SMALL, *Director*

M. NORCROSS STRATTON, *Assistant Director*

SUPERVISORS

Subdivision of Supervision

- JOHN G. GLAVIN, *Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments*
DANIEL H. SHAY, *Field of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men*
FRANK L. ALLEN, *Field of Vocational Art Education in Industry and Business (Resident, Massachusetts School of Art, 370 Longwood Avenue, Boston)*
CAROLINE H. WILSON, *Assistant, Fields of Industrial Schools, Household Arts Schools and Departments, and Continuation Schools for Girls and Women*
CLARE L. WALSH, *Assistant, Field of Household Arts Schools and Departments*
EARL B. WEBB, *Field of Distributive Occupations Education*

Subdivision of Teacher-Training

- M. NORCROSS STRATTON, *Co-ordinator, Teacher-Training and Supervision, and Fields of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men, and Continuation Schools for Boys*
FRANKLIN E. HEALD, *Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments (Resident, 203 Stockbridge Hall, Massachusetts State College, Amherst)*
WINTHROP S. WELLES, *Part-time Assistant, Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments (Resident, 307 Stockbridge Hall, Massachusetts State College, Amherst)*
THOMAS L. FLYNN, *Field of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men*
WILLIAM J. MCCONNELL, *Assistant, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men*
JOHN I. LUSK, *Assistant, Field of Continuation Schools for Boys*
LOUIS J. GAETANI, *Assistant, Field of Public Service Occupations*
ANNA A. KLOSS, *Fields of Industrial Schools, Household Arts Schools and Departments, and Continuation Schools for Girls and Women*

MARTHA T. WONSON, *Assistant, Field of Household Arts Schools and Departments*
 CLARE L. WALSH, *Assistant, Field of Household Arts Schools and Departments*
 LOU LOMBARD, *Assistant, Field of Household Arts (Resident, Framingham State Teachers College)*

Subdivision of Occupational Information, Vocational Counseling, Survey and Placement

GEORGE P. HALEY, *Field of Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling*
 ROBERT F. NOLAN, *Field of Survey and Placement*

Subdivision of Administration

CARL E. HERRICK, *All Fields*

EARL B. WEBB, *All Fields*

Rehabilitation Section

HERBERT A. DALLAS, *Supervisor*
 EDWARD D. CALLAHAN, *Assistant*
 HENRY HEIM, *Assistant*
 M. MONICA KING, *Assistant*
 KATHERINE MACLARNIE, *Assistant*
 FREDERICK V. NISSEN, *Assistant*
 ANTHONY A. ROSSE, *Assistant*
 JOSEPH F. ROGERS, *Assistant*
 LOUIS TRACY, *Assistant*

Division of University Extension

JAMES A. MOYER, *Director*

SUPERVISORS

E. EVERETT CLARK, *Supervisor in Education*
 HELEN B. GARRITY, *Supervisor, Class Organization*
 MARY L. GUYTON, *Supervisor in Adult Alien Education*
 JOHN P. McGRAIL, *Supervisor in Education*
 ELLEN FITZPATRICK, *Registrar*
 URSULA K. TOOMEY, *Field Agent in the Connecticut Valley*

Division of Immigration and Americanization

Term expires MEMBERS OF ADVISORY BOARD

1944. MRS. EVA WHITING WHITE, Boston, *Chairman*
 1941. EVERETT A. CHURCHILL, Belmont
 1941. JOAN C. KILEY, Lynn
 1943. NARCIZO GOMES, New Bedford
 1943. BRONISLAUS A. JEZERSKI, Cambridge
 1944. ELEANOR C. KRAUSS
 ALICE W. O'CONNOR, *Supervisor of Social Service*
 PATRICK J. HURLEY, *District Immigration Agent (Fall River)*
 JOSEPH A. DONOVAN, *District Immigration Agent (Lawrence)*
 WILLIAM F. KELLEHER, *District Immigration Agent (Worcester)*
 JOHN A. McINNIS, *District Immigration Agent (Springfield)*

Division of the Blind

WILLIAM H. McCARTHY, *Director*

Term expires MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

1941. ARTHUR F. SULLIVAN, Boston	JOSEPH S. PHELPS, <i>Relief</i>
1942. GWENDOLYN B. FRIED, Newtonville	MARY W. RICHARDSON, <i>Social Work</i>
1943. ROBERT H. HALLOWELL, Dedham	IDA E. RIDGEWAY, <i>Work for Children</i>
1944. EDWARD J. WALL, Melrose	ROSE E. TRAINOR, <i>Sales Promoter</i>
1945. ELEANOR H. LOVETT, Brookline	FRED V. WALSH, <i>Relief</i>
FLORENCE W. BIRCHARD, <i>Employment</i>	LOUISE C. WRIGHT, <i>Employment</i>
EDITH R. ERVIN, <i>Employment</i>	FLORENCE E. CUMMINGS, <i>Manager,</i>
ETHEL M. FREDERICK, <i>Relief</i>	<i>Salesroom</i>
FRANCIS B. IERARDI, <i>Relief</i>	
HELEN E. JOWDERS, <i>Work for Children</i>	
THEODORE C. LEUTZ, <i>Census</i>	
ROBERT J. McCARTHY, <i>Census</i>	
HELEN F. O'LEARY, <i>Accountant</i>	

Division of Public LibrariesSTACY B. SOUTHWORTH, *Director*

Term expires BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

1943. STACY B. SOUTHWORTH, Braintree, *Chairman*

1941. MRS. GOLDA R. WALTERS, Woburn

1942. WILLIAM T. O'ROURKE, Brockton

1944. RUTH HAYNES FURBER, Watertown

1945. Rev. JOHN A. BUTLER, Cambridge

E. LOUISE JONES, *Field Library Adviser*MARY M. DOYLE, *General Secretary***Teachers' Retirement Board**CLAYTON L. LENT, *Secretary*

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Ex officio WALTER F. DOWNEY, *Commissioner of Education*

Term expires

1941. MILDRED B. JENKS, Springfield

1943. HARRY SMALLEY, Fall River

Massachusetts Nautical SchoolF. PALMER HARRINGTON, *Secretary*

Term expires

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

1941. WALTER K. QUEEN, Needham, *Chairman*

1942. THEODORE L. STORER, Cambridge

1943. ARTHUR M. WIGGIN

Massachusetts State College, AmherstHUGH P. BAKER, *President*

TRUSTEES

Ex officio His Excellency LEVERETT SALTONSTALL*Ex officio* WALTER F. DOWNEY, *Commissioner of Education**Ex officio* WILLIAM CASEY, *Commissioner of Agriculture**Ex officio* HUGH P. BAKER, *President of the College*

Term expires

1941. JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, Newton

1941. PHILIP F. WHITMORE, Sunderland

1942. JOHN CHANDLER, Sterling Junction

1942. FREDERICK D. GRIGGS, Springfield

1943. NATHANIEL I. BOWDITCH, Framingham

1943. WILLIAM C. MONAHAN, Framingham

1944. JAMES T. CASSIDY, Dorchester

1944. MRS. ELIZABETH L. MCNAMARA, Cambridge

1945. MRS. KATHERINE G. CANAVAN, Amherst

1945. JOSEPH B. ELY, Westfield

1946. CLIFFORD C. HUBBARD, Norton

1946. DAVID J. MALCOLM, Charlemon

1947. HARRY DUNLAP BROWN, Billerica

1947. JOHN W. HAIGIS, Greenfield

OFFICERS OF THE TRUSTEES

His Excellency LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, *President*NATHANIEL I. BOWDITCH, Framingham, *Vice-President*JAMES W. BURKE, *Secretary*, AmherstROBERT D. HAWLEY, *Treasurer*, Amherst**The Bradford Durfee Textile School, Fall River**HENRY W. NICHOLS, *Principal*

TRUSTEES

Ex officio His Honor ALEXANDER C. MURRAY, *Mayor**Ex officio* WALTER F. DOWNEY, *Commissioner of Education**Ex officio* HECTOR L. BELISLE, *Superintendent of Schools*

Term expires

- 1942. JOHN S. BRAYTON, Fall River, *President*
- 1941. JAMES TANSEY, Fall River, *Vice-President*
- 1943. EDWARD F. DOOLAN, Fall River, *Clerk*
- 1941. EDMOND A. BERUBE, Fall River
- 1941. JOHN A. GRANFIELD, Somerset
- 1941. JAMES W. HENNESSEY, Fall River
- 1941. PERCY MARRIOTT, Somerset
- 1941. NATHAN STERNISHER, Fall River
- 1942. RAYMOND F. MORTON, Fall River
- 1942. THOMAS PLATT, Swansea
- 1942. ANTONE SOUZA, Fall River
- 1942. GODFREYDE TONNANCOUR, Fall River
- 1943. WORTH BURRELL, Fall River
- 1943. ODIAS DUMONT, Fall River
- 1943. F. LINCOLN DUNLAP, Fall River
- 1943. ROY A. JENKINS, Fall River

Lowell Textile InstituteCHARLES H. EAMES, *President*

TRUSTEES

Ex Officio HIS HONOR GEORGE T. ASHE, *Mayor**Ex officio* WALTER F. DOWNEY, *Commissioner of Education*

Term expires

- 1941. JOHN A. CALNIN, Lowell
- 1941. WALTER A. CONWAY, Marblehead
- 1941. JOHN H. CORCORAN, Cambridge
- 1941. HAROLD W. LEITCH, Andover
- 1941. FRANCIS P. MADDEN, Winthrop
- 1942. RICHARD G. CHADWICK, Lowell
- 1942. ROLAND E. DERBY, Tyngsborough
- 1942. HAROLD V. FARNSWORTH, Winchester
- 1942. STEPHEN R. GLEASON, Lowell
- 1942. JOSEPH E. LEMIRE, Lowell
- 1943. HAROLD E. CLAYTON, Chelmsford
- 1943. ALBERT J. GILET, Lowell
- 1943. HAROLD T. GODFREY, North Andover
- 1943. LOUIS S. HAYES, Brookline
- 1943. GEORGE A. YOUNG, Needham

New Bedford Textile SchoolGEORGE WALKER, *Principal*MAUD L. CLARK, *Treasurer*

TRUSTEES

Ex officio HIS HONOR LEO E. J. CARNEY, *Mayor**Ex officio* WALTER F. DOWNEY, *Commissioner of Education**Ex officio* ALLEN P. KEITH, *Superintendent of Schools*

Term expires

- 1941. PHILIP G. CASHMAN, Lynn
- 1941. FREDERICK H. McDEVITT, SR., New Bedford
- 1941. F. MILTON McGRATH, Brockton
- 1941. WALTER H. PAIGE, New Bedford
- 1941. JOHN REGAN, New Bedford
- 1942. WILLIAM E. G. BATTY, New Bedford
- 1942. HARRY T. PERKINS, Fairhaven
- 1942. ALBERT RUTH, South Dartmouth
- 1942. JOHN A. SHEA, Taunton
- 1942. MANUEL SILVA, New Bedford
- 1943. JOSEPH DAWSON, JR., New Bedford
- 1943. GUSTAVE LAMARCHE, New Bedford
- 1943. RAYMOND R. McEVOY, Taunton
- 1943. HON. SAMUEL ROSS, New Bedford
- 1943. JAMES B. SULLIVAN, New Bedford

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OR THE
ADVISORY BOARD

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Emerson Davis
Edmund Dwight

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Edward A. Newton
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Thomas Robbins
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David H. Mason
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Abner J. Phipps
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John D. Philbrick
Samuel T. Seelye
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Constantine C. Esty
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Abby W. May
Charles Francis Adams, Jr.
Milton B. Whitney
Thomas Wentworth Higginson
Admiral P. Stone
Francis A. Walker
Edward C. Carrigan
Horace E. Scudder
Elmer H. Capen
Kate Gannett Wells
Alice Freeman Palmer

George I. Aldrich
George H. Conley
Joel D. Miller
Franklin Carter
Clinton Q. Richmond
Caroline Hazard
Albert E. Winship
Thomas B. Fitzpatrick
Frederick P. Fish
Sarah Louise Arnold
Simeon B. Chase
Levi L. Conant
Frederick W. Hamilton
Paul H. Hanus
Jeremiah E. Burke
James Chalmers
Margaret Slattery
Samuel L. Powers
Michael J. Downey
George H. Wrenn
Arthur H. Lowe
Ella Lyman Cabot
Grace S. Mansfield
Henry B. Sawyer
Walter V. McDuffee
Lincoln Filene
Mary E. Murray
P. A. O'Connell
Roger L. Putnam
Thomas H. Sullivan

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Marcus Morton
John Davis
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George S. Boutwell
John H. Clifford
Emory Washburn
Henry J. Gardner
Nathaniel P. Banks
John A. Andrew
Alexander H. Bullock

William Claflin
William B. Washburn
William Gaston
Alexander H. Rice
Thomas Talbot
John D. Long
Benjamin F. Butler
George D. Robinson
Oliver Ames
John Q. A. Brackett
William E. Russell

Frederic T. Greenhalge
Roger Wolcott
W. Murray Crane
John L. Bates
William L. Douglas
Curtis Guild, Jr.
Eben S. Draper
Eugene N. Foss
David I. Walsh
Samuel W. McCall
Calvin Coolidge

EX-OFFICIIS—LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

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Henry H. Childs
John Reed
Henry W. Cushman
Elisha Huntington
William C. Plunkett
Simon Brown
Henry W. Benchley

Eliphalet Trask
John Z. Goodrich
John Nesmith
Joel Hayden
William Claflin
Joseph Tucker
Thomas Talbot
Horatio G. Knight

Byron Weston
Oliver Ames
William H. Haile
Louis A. Frothingham
Robert Luce
Edward P. Barry
Grafton D. Cushing
Channing H. Cox

SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD

1837-1848. Horace Mann
1849-1855. Barnas Sears
1856-1860. George S. Boutwell
1861-1876. Joseph White

1877-1893. John W. Dickinson
1894-1902. Frank A. Hill
1903-1904. C. B. Tillinghast
1904-1915. George H. Martin

COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION

1909-1915. David Snedden
1916-1935. Payson Smith

1935-1938. James G. Reardon
1939. Walter F. Downey

ANNUAL REPORT

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

For historical purposes, it is recorded here that on December 18, 1940, the reappointment of Walter F. Downey as Commissioner of Education was confirmed by the Governor and Council for the usual term of five years and on June 15, 1941, the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater, Amherst College.

The year 1941 was an exacting one for the Department of Education. The impact of the defense program of the nation was felt in almost every field of operation.

The Division of Vocational Education was called on to make an heroic effort with the desperate need for skilled workers requiring the use of shops on a twenty-four-hour basis daily. That the Division was equal to the task set before it, is adequately demonstrated in the statistical data given later in this report.

The Division of University Extension to a lesser degree, but in a positive way, made necessary adjustments to the needs of defense and preparation for war. Twenty-five hundred young men were given courses in preparation for the flying cadet's examination. Such courses as Mechanical Drawing, Blue Print Reading, Mathematics for Defense and Air Craft Instruments were included in the offerings.

The Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges also made its contribution to the defense effort. The facilities of our State Teachers Colleges (gymnasias and classrooms) were made available to local units of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and Red Cross. First-Aid and Air Raid Precaution courses were offered to students and faculty members. A course of study was prepared by the Supervisor of Safety Education designed to coordinate information on defense, assembled by the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, with already existing courses in the public schools and the Supervisor of Physical Education was appointed Regional Director of Physical Fitness in the First Corps Area of the Office of Civilian Defense. The Director of the Division represented the Department on the Evacuation Committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The educational program of Massachusetts generally is reflecting the spirit and nature of the times as the educational program always does. There is an already noticeable trend to emphasize more and more those branches of learning which are designed to contribute directly to the solution of our local and national problems. The offerings in science and mathematics have increased in number and the emphasis on industrial arts already points to a shortage of teachers in this area.

Another trend which has developed recently and which is worthy of note is the trend to expand the authority of the Commissioner of Education to cover fields engaged in work of an educational nature but formerly without the scope of his authority. Since 1939 the Commissioner has been a member of the approving authority for medical schools. In the last legislative session there were added to his duties membership in the approving authorities for Schools for Nurses, and Schools for Attendants, Schools or Colleges of Pharmacy, and Schools of Veterinary Medicine. There was also added the responsibility of licensing private trade schools. There is apparent in these actions of the Legislature a recognition of the fact that there has been developed in our public schools over the years a broad science of education which is adaptable to education wherever found.

NATIONAL EDUCATION CONVENTIONS

A convention of major importance in the field of Education was held in Boston during the year—the Annual Convention of the National Education Association of the United States, held from June 29 to July 3. This was the first time since 1922 that the convention was conducted in Boston, therefore giving the great majority of the teachers and executives of Massachusetts their first opportunity in nineteen years to obtain the professional benefits which accrue from attendance at the

national convention. An estimated twelve thousand people from all parts of the United States and its possessions were in attendance at the convention, the theme of which, "The School's Part in the Maintenance and Development of Democracy," again reflected the spirit of the times. Featured at the convention were: Donald DuShane, President of the Association; James B. Conant, President of Harvard University; Neils J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion; John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education; The Honorable Lester Hill, United States Senator from Alabama; The Honorable Gerald P. Nye, United States Senator from North Dakota; and The Honorable Claude Pepper, United States Senator from Florida.

THE COMMUNITY FUND CAMPAIGN

By appointment of His Excellency Governor Leverett Saltonstall, the Commissioner of Education served as Chairman of the State Employees' Group for the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign. The quota set for the group, \$46,300, was an increase of three per cent over the 1940 quota. In spite of increased demands made on State Employees by reason of the fact that they paid increased Federal Income Taxes the quota was more than equalled.

MURAL IN STATE EDUCATION BUILDING

On May 29, 1941, dedication exercises were held at the State Education Building and a mural which may be seen in the foyer was unveiled by His Excellency Leverett Saltonstall. The artist, Richard G. Chase of Worcester, was selected under the direction of the Commissioner of Education by the President of the Massachusetts School of Art from among the students at his institution to design and execute a painting which would portray the spirit of Education and at the same time add to the beauty and cultural tone of the building. Mr. Chase, in rendering the painting, proved his exceptional talent and his work will live in the tradition of the Department as evidence of the fine training which he received in the public schools of the Commonwealth and later at the Massachusetts School of Art. We take pride in stating that he is now devoting his talents to service in the armed forces of our country.

APPOINTMENTS

In December, 1940, Dr. Francis T. Spaulding, Dean of the School of Education of Harvard University, was appointed a member of the Advisory Board of Education by His Excellency Leverett Saltonstall. Dr. Alexander Brin, Editor of the Jewish Advocate, was reappointed.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

On May 1, 1941, the Commissioner of Education was appointed Chairman of the Education Committee of the Planning and Technical Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

MASSACHUSETTS YOUTH STUDY

As a result of the Massachusetts Youth Study, described in the Annual Report for 1940, two bills were enacted in the 1941 session of the Legislature, Chapter 676, AN ACT authorizing the appointment of directors of occupational guidance and placement in towns and of a supervisor of such directors in the Department of Education, and Chapter 646, AN ACT establishing the Massachusetts Board for the Promotion of Opportunities for Young People.

Under Chapter 676, a Supervisor of directors of occupational guidance and placement will be appointed as a member of the Department. This appointment will be made in accordance with the merit system established in the Department in 1939.

The work of youth guidance is most important and vital in the country during this period of uncertain world conditions, and it is felt that this new branch of service offered by the Commonwealth will have a most valuable influence on the situation of the Massachusetts youth in days to come.

RECESS COMMISSIONS

The following recess commissions relating to education were appointed by the General Court at the 1941 session:

Recess Commission on Junior Colleges — Resolves, c. 70

Mildred McAfee, Wellesley
 John W. Heselton, Deerfield
 John P. Tilton, Massachusetts Civic League, Boston
 Senator George W. Krapf, Pittsfield
 Representative Charles F. Holman, Norwood
 Representative Laurence W. Law, Holyoke
 Representative Stanislaus G. Wondolowski, Worcester

Appointment of Representative of Organized Labor to be a Member of the State Board of Vocational Education — c. 531

Alfred Ellis, Jr., 351 Tremont Street, Boston

Massachusetts Board for the Promotion of Opportunities for Young People — c. 646

Harry H. Kerr, Quincy
 *Daniel J. Goggin, 28 Garner Road, Dorchester
 *Stanley S. Estes, Northeastern University, Boston
 *Miss Mary H. Tolman, 30 Pinckney Street, Boston
 *Miss Helen M. Price, Holyoke.

*Confirmed by Governor's Council on December 17, 1941, but not yet qualified.

Retirement System — Resolves, c. 66

Senator Charles A. Miles, Brockton
 Representative Fred E. Pierce, Greenfield
 Representative R. L. Furbush, Waltham
 Representative John T. Padden, Boston
 *Superintendent Burr F. Jones, Plymouth
 *Thomas M. Joyce, Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations
 Harold A. Grout, an actuary on the staff of John Hancock Insurance Co.

*Not yet qualified

Members of the General Court not required to qualify.

Handicrafts — Resolves — c. 13

Providing for an investigation and study by the *commissioner of education* and the *chairman of the state planning board* of problems connected with the stimulation of handicrafts throughout the commonwealth.

April 30, 1941.

NATIONAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAM

The registration of aliens conducted in 1940 by the Department of Justice through the various postoffices in the country revealed the fact that there are more than five million persons in the United States who are citizens or subjects of some foreign country. This prompted the passage in the seventy-sixth Congress of the National Citizenship Education Program under the sponsorship of the Department of Justice, the Works Project Administration, and the United States Office of Education. The purpose of the program is to teach the English language and the democratic form of government to non-citizens. On September third, the Commissioner of Education attended a White House Conference relative to the organization of the program. To this conference were invited the Commissioners or Superintendents of Education of all the States, together with representatives of the agencies sponsoring the program. According to figures taken from the registration of aliens referred to above, 356,028 of the non-citizens reside in Massachusetts. It was, therefore, of the greatest importance to the Commonwealth that the National Citizenship Education Program be undertaken here. The Massachusetts program is under the general guidance of the Supervisor of Adult Civic Education in whose report further details will be given.

PENNY COLLECTION

Following the launching of the Battleship *Massachusetts*, the suggestion was made to the Commissioner of Education by his Excellency Leverett Saltonstall, that all of the school children of Massachusetts — public, private, and parochial, be asked to contribute one penny for a fitting memorial of the occasion. The Commissioner of Education welcomed the suggestion and appointed Fordyce Reynolds, President of the Massachusetts School Superintendents' Association, to work with him as co-chairman for the collection of the funds. The response of the school children was remarkable. A total of 930,624 contributed approximately 782,000 pennies. The proceeds are to be used to purchase a bronze tablet to be permanently fixed to the ship and inscribed with these words: "This plaque is presented by the school children of Massachusetts to the Battleship *Massachusetts* as a memorial to those men who are now serving and who have served their country in the United States Navy as defenders of American freedom — 1942." The remainder of the money will be used to purchase things which will contribute to the educational or recreational program of the ship's men.

DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

RECESS COMMISSION

The special commission appointed to investigate the advisability of reducing the number of State Teachers Colleges in the Commonwealth recommended to the General Court in the 1941 session that the State Teachers College at Westfield be closed. The General Court did not sustain the recommendation.

TODD LECTURE

The 1941 Todd Lecturer was Bradford Washborn, Director, New England Museum of Natural History who spoke on "Exploring Alaska."

ACCREDITATION

During the past year the State Teachers College at Worcester was accredited by the American Association of Teachers Colleges and the State Teachers College at Framingham was accredited by the American Dietetic Association. It is hoped that eventually all of our Teachers Colleges will receive accreditation by the American Association of Teachers Colleges.

CHANGES IN PRESIDENCY

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT HYANNIS

Anson B. Handy was appointed President of the State Teachers College at Hyannis, effective May 1, 1941, to succeed the late Herbert H. Howes. Mr. Handy is a graduate of the State Teachers College at Bridgewater and of Harvard University, holding the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Education from the latter institution. He has had many years experience as high school teacher and principal. For the fifteen years preceding his appointment, he was Superintendent of Schools at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST

The freshmen in six of the State Teachers Colleges participated in the Psychological Examination given by the American Council on Education in 1941. This examination was given to the freshman students in three hundred and twenty-five liberal arts and teachers colleges throughout the country. The standing of the Massachusetts Teachers Colleges in relation to the entire group was as follows: fifty-third, seventieth, eighty-first, ninety-first, one hundred and eighty-first, and two hundred and forty-seventh. Since the upper third was one hundred and eight or better, four of the six State Teachers Colleges participating ranked with this group.

There were thirty-two Teachers Colleges participating. The standing of the State Teachers Colleges in relation to this group was third, fifth, seventh, ninth, seventeenth, and twentieth.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

Competitive examinations were conducted on December 30, 1940, for the establishment of lists for the following positions: Art, Biology, Physics and Chemistry, Foods, Social Studies, Training School Teacher and Supervisor (Grades I through III and Grades VII through IX), Junior Library Assistant, Dormitory Matron, Fashion Illustration, and Fashion Design.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS IN TEACHERS COLLEGES

1. The following changes in entrance requirements were voted to become effective in September, 1941:
 - a. That students fully certified in twelve units under the present plan or students who rank in the upper fourth of their class, having successfully completed the courses in the prescribed units, shall be admitted without examinations.
 - b. That students not fully certified in any of the prescribed units shall be required to pass subject-matter examinations prepared by the department.
 - c. That students not fully certified in the limited elective units shall receive a satisfactory score in a scholastic aptitude test.
 - d. That excepting for the commercial course at Salem and the courses at the Massachusetts School of Art, a unit of algebra shall be added to the list of prescribed subjects. Formerly, any unit of mathematics would satisfy the requirement.
2. Effective for the entering class in September, 1941, and for each entering class thereafter, the requirements for promotion and graduation have been revised as follows:
 - a. A system of quality points has been adopted in all of the State Teachers Colleges. Under this system, grades will be given the following values: A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1, and E-no points.
 - b. The number of quality points which a student receives in a course shall be determined by multiplying the total number of semester hours in the course by the corresponding number of quality points, *e.g.*, a six-semester-hour course with a rating of "A" has a value of 24 quality points. The totals for all courses should then be added and divided by the total number of semester hours. Anything less than a total of sixty-four for thirty-two semester hours is, therefore, a failing average.
 - c. The average of the grades required for promotion or graduation shall be two. Students with an average of less than two shall be dropped from the college unless permission to repeat the work of the entire year is given by the Director on the recommendation of the President for such reasons as illness, home difficulties, etc.
 - d. Incomplete grades for the first semester shall be made up within eight weeks after the termination of the course. Incomplete grades for the second semester shall be made up eight weeks after the opening of college. (No course shall be marked "incomplete" unless 80% of the work has been done at the time of discontinuance.)
 - e. The determination of quality points shall be made at the end of each college year and the number of points will not be affected by grades in failed courses subsequently taken and passed.
 - f. E grades can never be removed, but the subjects in which they have been received shall be repeated and passed or, in the case of electives, other approved courses shall be taken and passed before September 1 of the senior year. Work is to be done in approved summer sessions, or, when possible,

during the regular college year. Continuing subjects in which E grades have been received shall be successfully repeated before the students may take advanced work.

- g. The grade for a repeated course shall be recorded in the college records as "repeated and passed at with grade of"

3. Effective in September, 1941, four semester hours of credit may be earned in each of two years by experienced teachers holding two-year normal school diplomas for written reports on significant types of professional improvement work conducted under the immediate direction of faculty members of the Teachers Colleges.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT HYANNIS

For historical purposes, it is recorded here that the first class to complete the full four-year course in Health and Physical Education at the State Teachers College at Hyannis was graduated in June, 1941.

THE TEACHERS COLLEGES IN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

During the course of the scholastic year 1941-42, First-aid and Air Raid Precaution courses were offered to the students in the Teachers Colleges and the use of the facilities of the institutions was extended to the communities to conduct courses for the people of the cities and towns in Teachers College areas. Report centers for the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety were established in some of the institutions and the facilities of the gymnasiums were made available for health, physical education, and recreational purposes in the areas which they serve.

At the State Teachers College at Fitchburg, the machine shops were used by the Division of Vocational Education for the training of defense workers during the time, day and night, when they were not needed for the instruction of the students in the Practical Arts Division.

In general, students in the Teachers Colleges, Presidents and faculties, made every effort to cooperate with the local units of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

RESEARCH, REIMBURSEMENT STATISTICS, EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION

During the last few years the field of educational legislation has so expanded in the State of Massachusetts, as well as in the other states of the union, as to become a matter of prime importance to the State Department of Education.

As many as one hundred and twenty-five matters relating to education were presented for the consideration of the General Court in the form of bills and resolves and it will be noted that approximately forty-six such matters were enacted into law during the 1941 session of the legislature. (See Table B). Both the number of bills and resolves presented and the number enacted exhibit an increase over those in the 1939 session, which reflects the marked educational trend of recent years.

The Department of Education itself sponsored certain of the bills and resolves and, as in the past, followed the procedure of recent years in the matter of a detailed study and research of the subject matter contained therein, appearances before the appropriate legislative committees, and co-operation with the committee chairmen, sponsors, members, as well as with the House and Senate Counsels in the redrafting of the bills which were to be reported favorably.

In the field of reimbursements, there is shown a definite decrease particularly in the case of General School Fund, Part I. This is the result both of decreased school enrolment and in part of c. 141 of the Acts of 1941 (An Act establishing the basis of apportionment of State and County Taxes) which, in turn, provides preliminary determining factors for G.L., c. 70, §4, the so-called supplementary reimbursements and that part of the General School Fund which, together with G.L., c. 70, §11, is designed to not only accomplish "distribution" but "equalization."

The reimbursements, pursuant to the provisions of c. 70, have been determined in accordance with the factors therein for a period of twenty-three years. It will be noted that the source of money which pays reimbursements under c. 70 is in large part from the Massachusetts Income Tax. (See Table A). Some years ago, the distribution, pursuant to the factors contained in G.L., c. 70, amounted to approximately one-half of the sum of the total of the Massachusetts Income Tax, whereas this year it was in the approximate ratio of five to nineteen. The balance of the money reimbursed, pursuant to cc. 71, 76, 69, and c. 263 of the Acts of 1930, is taken from the Department of Education appropriation. (See Table A).

TABLE A
1940-1941

State Reimbursements to cities and towns of certain sums collected by the State as income tax; a sum inuring to the State as interest from the Massachusetts School Fund; and sums accruing from other sources, which are distributed to cities and towns, using certain factors of the individual city and town school systems (pursuant to the provisions of G.L., c. 70, ss. 1-17, inclusive, and c. 71, ss. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 65) as yardsticks of measurement in the specific determinations.

	Governed by General Laws	Number of towns receiving	Amount received	Source
1. General School Fund, Part I	c. 70, s. 1-7	351	\$5,192,181.10	Massachusetts Income Tax
2. General School Fund, Part II	c. 70, s. 8-17	138	398,394.04	Massachusetts School Fund and Income Tax
3. State-aided High Schools (in towns of less than 500 families)	c. 71, s. 5	31	29,040.75	Department of Education appropriation
4. High school tuition reimburse- ment	c. 71, s. 6, 8, 9	75	174,314.73	Department of Education appropriation
5. High school transportation reimbursement	c. 71, s. 6, 7	104	223,884.69	Department of Education appropriation
6. Reimbursement on account of salary and traveling expenses of union superintendents	c. 71, s. 65	177	96,321.01	Department of Education appropriation
	TOTAL		\$6,114,136.32	
		Number of Children		
7. Reimbursement for Higher Education of children of de- ceased World War Veterans	c. 263, Acts of 1930, as amended by c. 428 (1938)	106	\$15,998.94	Department of Education appropriation
8. Reimbursement of Children on Islands	c. 76, s. 14	21	2,478.50	Department of Education appropriation
9. Reimbursement of Deaf and Blind	c. 69 s. 26-30	700	414,207.21	Department of Education appropriation
	TOTAL		\$432,684.65	
	GRAND TOTAL		\$6,546,820.97	

TABLE B

The following is a chronological list of certain Acts and Resolves enacted by the 1941 General Court which relate to Education, either directly or indirectly:

1941 Chapter	CAPTION AND REFERENCE
52	An Act relative to the Qualifications of Applicants for Registration as Pharmacists. February 28, 1941.
91	An Act making March Seventeenth a Legal Holiday in Suffolk County. March 12, 1941.
102	An Act further regulating personal loans by credit unions to their members. March 14, 1941.

Chapter	CAPTION AND REFERENCE
117	An Act Relative to Inscriptions on the Flag of the United States or of Massachusetts. March 20, 1941.
131	An Act authorizing the county commissioners of Essex County to purchase additional land in Middleton and Danvers, including buildings thereon and to alter such buildings, for the purposes of the Essex County Agricultural School. March 21, 1941.
138	An Act relative to the meetings of the Advisory Board of Education. March 22, 1941.
151	An Act making an appropriation for expenditure by the Department of Education for certain repair work at the State Teachers College at Hyannis. April 1, 1941.
200	An Act granting certain additional powers to the Henry O. Peabody School for Girls. April 23, 1941.
212	An Act to change the name of the Franklin Union to that of the Franklin Technical Institute. April 25, 1941.
244	An Act authorizing Dean Academy to use the name of Dean Academy and Junior College. May 5, 1941.
245	An Act relative to the use by House in the Pines Association of the name House in the Pines Junior College. May 5, 1941.
246	An Act authorizing Emerson College to grant the degree of Master of Arts. May 5, 1941.
251	An Act authorizing the trustees for Eastern Nazarene College to grant certain degrees. May 8, 1941.
253	An Act authorizing the trustees of Leicester Academy to use the name of Leicester Junior College. May 8, 1941.
254	An Act authorizing Cambridge School of Liberal Arts, Inc., to use the name of Cambridge Junior College. May 8, 1941.
265	An Act authorizing the trustees of Wheelock School to grant the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. May 13, 1941.
313	An Act changing the name of the Boston Ecclesiastical Seminary to St. John's Seminary and authorizing the granting of certain additional degrees by said seminary. May 23, 1941.
327	An Act relative to mental and physical examinations of delinquent children. May 26, 1941.
387	An Act Relative to the Annual Observance of Veteran Firemen's Muster Day, so called. June 18, 1941.
395	An Act authorizing the Massachusetts Military Academy to offer to selected enlisted men and commissioned officers of the organized militia its courses of instruction. June 20, 1941.
419	An Act making appropriations for the maintenance of departments, boards, commissions, institutions and certain activities of the commonwealth, for interest, sinking fund and serial bond requirements, and for certain permanent improvements. June 25, 1941.
423	An Act authorizing the absence from public schools at certain times of children for the purpose of religious education and prohibiting the expenditure of public funds for such education or for transportation incidental thereto. June 30, 1941.
442	An Act relative to the re-employment in their former positions of persons who leave the same upon being called for military or naval service during the present national emergency and are rejected for such service. July 9, 1941.
473	An Act relative to Budgets in Cities. July 15, 1941.
507	An Act relative to the Minimum Salaries of Teachers. July 23, 1941.
508	An Act providing for advances of one half their vacation pay to state officers and employees. July 23, 1941.
524	An Act relative to reimbursement to cities and towns for certain school salaries. July 24, 1941.

1941
Chapter

CAPTION AND REFERENCE

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- 531 An Act providing for the appointment of a representative of organized labor to be a member of the state board for vocational education. July 25, 1941.
- 532 An Act further regulating the reimbursement of cities and towns on account of certain expenditures for transportation of school children. July 25, 1941.
- 553 An Act relative to the use of the cinematograph and similar apparatus for the exhibition of motion pictures. July 29, 1941.
- 574 An Act relating to hours of labor for women and children. July 31, 1941.
- 583 An Act defining, and further regulating, private trade schools. August 1, 1941.
- 584 An Act relative to supervision by the commissioner of insurance of the state retirement system, the retirement system for teachers and county, city and town retirement systems. August 1, 1941.
- 590 An Act requiring the submission to the Department of Education of certain contracts for transportation or board of pupils before reimbursement may be obtained for expenditures thereunder. August 2, 1941.
- 617 An Act relative to the Henry O. Peabody School for Girls, at Norwood, Massachusetts. August 4, 1941.
- 620 An Act changing the name of the Board of Registration of Nurses, increasing the number and compensation of its members, providing for the licensing of attendants and establishing an approving authority for schools for nurses and schools for attendants. August 4, 1941.
- 622 An Act to provide for the maintenance and operation of the State Teachers College at Westfield. August 4, 1941.
- 646 An Act establishing the Massachusetts Board for the Promotion of Opportunities for Young People. October 10, 1941.
- 670 An Act relating to Contributory Retirement Systems. October 22, 1941.
- 671 An Act defining "Salary" for the purposes of the retirement system for teachers, and further regulating the retirement rights of certain teachers. October 22, 1941.
- 676 An Act authorizing the appointment of directors of occupational guidance and placement in towns and of a supervisor of such directors in the Department of Education. October 23, 1941.
- 683 An Act in addition to the general appropriation act making appropriations to supplement certain items contained therein, and for certain new activities and projects. October 24, 1941.
- 687 An Act to defer operation of the new mortality tables for the teachers' retirement system. October 24, 1941.
- 701 An Act relative to the payment of unemployment compensation benefits to persons upon termination of service in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present national emergency. October 28, 1941.
- 708 An Act to meet certain contingencies arising in connection with the service of public officers and employees and certain other persons in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present national emergency. October 29, 1941.
- 719 An Act to provide for the safety of the commonwealth in time of military emergency. October 30, 1941.
- 730 An Act further in addition to the general appropriation act making appropriations to supplement certain items contained therein, and for certain new activities. October 31, 1941.
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RESOLVES

- 13 Resolve providing for an investigation and study by the commissioner of education and the chairman of the state planning board of problems connected with the stimulation of handicrafts throughout the commonwealth. April 30, 1941.

- 22 Resolve providing for the printing and sale of the complete report of a study by the Department of Education relative to educational and employment problems affecting the youth of the commonwealth, and related matters. June 20, 1941.
- 50 Resolve providing for a further investigation and study by the commissioner of education and the chairman of the state planning board of problems connected with the stimulation of handicrafts throughout the commonwealth. July 29, 1941.
- 70 Resolve providing for an investigation and study by a special commission relative to junior colleges. August 2, 1941.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

I. RADIO

The series "Young Americans in the Making" was continued during the year. From March 1, 1941 through May, 1941, the following high schools participated: Medford, Wellesley, Warren, Yarmouth, Ludlow, Westford, Burlington, Sharon, Gardner, Chicopee, Deerfield, Belmont. In the fall of 1941 the participants were as follows: Framingham, Attleboro, Stoneham, Leominster, Holyoke, Methuen, Boston English, East Bridgewater, North Attleboro, Auburn, Amherst, Newburyport. For 1942, the following schools have been definitely scheduled: Athol, Swampscott, Concord, West Springfield, Fall River, Plymouth, Dracut, Southbridge, Monson, South Boston, Braintree and Amesbury.

These programs were broadcast from four stations, WEEI of Boston, WORC of Worcester, WMAS of Springfield, and WLAW of Lawrence, at 10 A.M. on Saturdays, through 1940-41; at 9:30 A.M. on Saturdays, in the Fall of 1941; and at 4 P.M., on Saturdays, in 1942.

The Columbia Broadcasting System, New England Division, cooperated with the State Department of Education, and assigned Frederick H. Garrigus, Assistant Educational Director, to have charge of the programs. In 1941-42, a standard pattern was suggested to all schools to consist of the following: (1) Music (2) A speaker (3) A quiz in which Mr. Garrigus acted as master of ceremonies and asked questions involving United States history or citizenship. These were suggestions only and several planned special programs.

II. HEALTH OUTLINES

The following is a report of progress: In last year's annual report it was announced that a plan to issue outlines of health for grades ten, eleven, and twelve, had been projected under the cooperation of a joint committee from the State Departments of Education and Public Health.

This Committee has secured a Federal grant and the school year 1941-42 has been set aside for a specific study of health attitudes, habits, interests, and practices of some ten thousand high school students.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

The discussion groups continue in their fifth year as a project of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals. The State Supervisor of Secondary Education is regularly elected State Coordinator by the Massachusetts High School Principals' Association.

In accordance with Chapter 423 amending Section 1 of Chapter 71 of the General Laws relating to Education, three towns permitted dismissal from high school one period a week for religious education. The high schools are: Holliston, Hudson, and Randolph.

A newsletter to high school principals was sent to all principals in September, 1940, and again in September, 1941. The table of contents in 1941 was as follows: (1) Information regarding State Teachers Colleges; (2) Health programs; (3) Radio Activities; (4) Discussion Group Project; (5) Scholarships; (6) What the High School can do in National Preparedness; (7) High School Subjects Studied.

STATISTICS

The following information shows the high school subjects studied in the school year 1930-31 and in 1940-41. A marked increase in social studies and vocational subjects will be noted.

HIGH SCHOOL SUBJECTS STUDIED

1930-31

Subject	Number of Pupils Taking Subject	Number of High Schools Offering Subject
English	132,211	250
Biology	14,207	185
Botany	1,294	14
Chemistry	15,126	205
General Science	16,457	177
Physics	10,560	177
Physiology and Hygiene	7,233	44
Zoology	451	6
Ancient History	9,082	139
Community Civics	11,760	128
Economics	5,036	101
European History since 1700	5,065	94
History to about 1700	3,486	53
Medieval and Modern History	5,572	89
Problems of Democracy	2,517	57
U. S. History and Civics	29,477	222
World History	2,516	49
Elementary Algebra	23,994	233
Plane Geometry	18,066	242
Review Mathematics	8,837	194
Solid Geometry	2,713	148
Trigonometry	2,228	134
French	43,478	243
German	4,813	71
Latin	27,419	242
Spanish	8,991	62
Choral Music	43,753	176
Harmony	1,045	23
History and Appreciation	1,238	31
Freehand Drawing	17,782	205
Mechanical Drawing	31,612	166
Household Arts	24,972	168
Industrial Arts	19,328	123
Bookkeeping	30,182	212
Business Practice	8,188	100
Commercial Arithmetic	10,488	117
Commercial Geography	13,276	128
Commercial Law	6,239	106
Office Practice	5,395	82
Retail Selling	345	6
Salesmanship	2,521	35
Secretarial Practice	974	20
Stenography	22,998	212
Typewriting	34,648	216
Penmanship	10,038	62
Printing	1,743	24

HIGH SCHOOL SUBJECTS STUDIED

1940-41

Subject	Number of High Schools Offering Subject	Number of Pupils Taking Subject
English	260	171,124
General Science	163	16,068
Biology	238	27,797
Chemistry-Coll. Prep.	192	11,377
Combined Chem. Coll. Prep. & Chem.-General	12	526
General Chemistry	124	10,404
Physics-Coll. Prep.	180	6,478
Combined Physics-Coll. Prep. & Physics-General	10	201
Botany	9	554
General Physics	114	8,284
Zoology	2	189
Physiology and Hygiene	109	7,481
Community Civics	136	13,966
World History	128	7,206
Ancient History	114	7,822
Medieval and Modern History	75	6,733
History to 1700	37	3,133
Combined Hist. to 1700 & Eur. Hist. since 1700	1	218
Eur. History since 1700	76	5,794
United States Hist. & Civics	240	45,649
Combined U. S. History & Civics & Problems of Democracy	2	723
Problems of Democracy	146	9,816
Combined Problems of Democracy and Economics	2	319
Economics	153	10,858
Combined Economics and Sociology	2	15
Sociology	50	2,690
Algebra	247	28,966
Combined Algebra & Plane Geometry	3	2,540
Plane Geometry	240	20,376
Combined Plane Geometry & Review Mathematics	1	13
Review Mathematics	81	4,107
Combined Review Math. & Solid Geometry	2	41
Solid Geometry	137	3,041
Combined Solid Geometry & Trigonometry	34	746
Trigonometry	139	3,306
Latin I	207	10,103
Caesar	221	11,103
Cicero	145	4,474
Combined Cicero & Virgil	13	145
Virgil	111	2,231
Italian	38	2,985
French	259	44,783
Spanish	52	14,677
German	57	4,227
Physical Education	170	101,459
Choral Music	191	35,405
Harmony	32	1,195
History and Appreciation	39	3,062
Band	115	4,690
Combined Band and Orchestra	2	66
Orchestra	160	4,319
Freehand Drawing	180	17,530

HIGH SCHOOL SUBJECTS STUDIED — Con.
1940-41

Subject	Number of High Schools Offering Subject	Number of Pupils Taking Subject
Art Appreciation	54	5,345
Foods	153	12,487
Combined Foods, Clothing, and Home Management	1	16
Combined Foods & Clothing	7	229
Clothing	148	16,519
Home Management	65	3,199
Junior Business Training	150	10,812
Bookkeeping	244	36,106
Penmanship	33	5,145
Typewriting	249	48,920
Stenography	242	26,002
Secretarial Practice	33	378
Retail Selling	15	1,280
Salesmanship	70	4,811
Office Practice	126	10,303
Commercial Arithmetic	102	9,407
Combined Commercial Arithmetic & Com- mercial Geography	1	238
Commercial Geography	149	17,875
Commercial Law	137	10,997
Mechanical Drawing	179	18,324
Woodworking	113	9,012
Combined Woodworking & Metal Working	3	202
Metal Working	20	1,413
Foundry	3	28
Machine Shop	21	3,866
Auto Repairing	15	818
Shop Mathematics	32	3,419
Electrical Shop	8	715
General Shop	30	2,732
Printing	31	1,834

The report on high school enrollments shows that the long anticipated falling-off
in high school population has begun.

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT — 1924-1941, INCLUSIVE
(Average Membership)
(Columns 103 and 117 of the Annual Report)

Year	Three-Year High Schools	Four-Year High Schools	Total
1875	—	15,826	15,826
1900	—	40,592	40,592
1924-25	—	118,125	118,125
1927-28	—	131,618	131,618
1928-29	71,632	49,713	121,345
1930-31	85,337	50,543	135,880
1935-36	98,426	69,042	167,468
1936-37	100,351	65,565	165,916
1937-38	101,628	66,701	168,339
1938-39	107,004	65,422	172,426
1939-40	107,257	65,830	173,087
1940-41	103,483	64,407	167,890

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

CURRICULUM REVISION

REPORT OF PROGRESS

In 1940, committees were appointed for the purpose of reorganizing the courses of study in Arithmetic (grades 4-6), Health and Physical Education (grades 1-6), History (grades 4-6), Reading (grades 1-6), Science (grades 1-6), Social Studies (grades 1-3).

In 1941, these committees held 56 meetings in all, and much progress has been made.

The Department of Education arranged to conduct study and demonstration centers in the training schools of the Teachers' Colleges for the elementary school courses of study, according to the following schedule:

Arithmetic — Salem

Health and Physical Education — Bridgewater, Hyannis, Lowell

Language Arts (Reading) — Bridgewater, Hyannis

Science — Fitchburg, Westfield

Social Studies — Framingham, North Adams, Worcester

Incorporating units of the new courses of study in the training school is valuable because it provides a means of testing the curriculum by actual use through the agency of training school teachers. It is planned that these training schools will become demonstration centers and workshops for administrators and teachers. In these training schools, materials will be collected, demonstration lessons given, discussion groups organized, and the faculty programs will be coordinated.

PROGRESS IN THE FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL SCHOOLS

Dr. Harry S. Broudy, Director of Graduate Study, State Teachers' College, North Adams, gave a report on the building scale for the appraisal of school plants at the Fifth Annual Conference for Superintendents of Schools in Small Communities held at the State Teachers College, North Adams, on Friday and Saturday, October 17 and 18, 1941. It is expected that this scale will be available for the use of the superintendents of schools some time during the next school year.

Considerable progress has been made during the past year on the revision of the elementary school courses of study which, on completion, will serve as a curriculum guide for the rural schools.

STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL PROCEDURES

In April, 1941, copies of the bulletin entitled, "Places Where Certain Educational Procedures are Carried on in the Elementary Schools in Massachusetts" were distributed.

The information contained in this bulletin was assembled from questionnaires sent to Massachusetts Elementary School Principals, General Supervisors of Public Education in Massachusetts, faculties of the Massachusetts State Teachers' College Training Schools, and Superintendents of Schools in the Commonwealth.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' CONFERENCE OF
THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Supervisor of Elementary Education served as Associate Director of the Fifth Annual Conference for the Department of Elementary School Principals of the National Education Association, which was held at Harvard University from July 7 through July 18, 1941.

CERTIFICATION OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

The Department of Education is required by Section 66 of Chapter 71 of the General Laws to determine, by examination or otherwise, the qualifications for the position of superintendent of schools in a superintendency union.

In accordance with this provision of the law, the Department issues certificates of eligibility for such service. In 1941, seventeen term certificates were issued.

The classes and number of certificates issued by the Department since the law first went into effect are as follows: Permanent certificates, 3; preliminary certificates 133; term certificates, 336.

Listed below are the names of those persons who were granted three-year certificates for service in Massachusetts superintendency unions during 1941:

Bowen, David C.	Hallock, Leslie A.
Bradley, Clifton E.	Hitchcock, Paul E.
Carty, Donald J.	Kiernan, Owen B.
Earle, Milton E.	Kingsley, Simeon
Farris, William M.	McGrath, Francis J.
Fowlie, Howard D.	Miller, Perry Van
Greene, Channing H.	O'Toole, William E.
Greenfield, M. Leroy	Sellig, George A.
Somes, John	

READJUSTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCY UNIONS

On July 1, 1941, approval was granted by the Department to the town of Hamilton to withdraw from Union No. 44. This union is now comprised of the towns of Lynnfield, Topsfield and Wenham.

On July 1, 1941, approval was granted by the Department to the town of Dover to withdraw from Union No. 29. This union is now comprised of the towns of Sherborn, Sudbury and Wayland.

There are now sixty-nine superintendency unions functioning in the Commonwealth.

SUPERVISION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

EDUCATION OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

From October, 1935, to June, 1940, emphasis was placed on the organization and maintenance of Special Classes for children three years or more retarded in mental development. As a result of this emphasis approximately 80% of all children found to be three years or more retarded in mental development are now enrolled in classes which are in keeping with the provisions of Chapter 71, Section 46 of the General Laws.

From June, 1940, to the present time, special attention has been given to the development of the curriculum. Two conferences under the auspices of the Massachusetts Special Class Teachers' Association were held at Brockton on March 8, 1941 and at Springfield on October 18, 1941. Both of these conferences were given over almost exclusively to discussions regarding the special class curriculum. Approximately 500 teachers attended these two meetings.

Forty public addresses were delivered by the Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes to Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, Teachers' Clubs, and other organizations interested in the field of education.

EDUCATION OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Under the law, Chapter 71, Section 46a, the School Committee of every town or city must annually ascertain the number of children (in and out of school) of school age and resident therein who are physically handicapped. The term "Physically handicapped children" includes:

1. All crippled children.
2. Children with chronic heart conditions.
3. Children with other chronic diseases which definitely limit their pursuit of the normal activities of life.

4. All deaf children.
5. All children who are found to be hard of hearing by examination.
6. All blind children.
7. All children with a vision of less than 20/50 in the better eye, and which is not corrected by glasses.

Reports are required on all physically handicapped children who come under the seven previously mentioned classifications. In the event that there are no physically handicapped children in the town, a statement to that effect is filed with the State Department of Education. All reports are submitted not later than November 1 of each year.

Teachers of physically handicapped children shall have the following qualifications:

1. Graduate of normal schools (two-year course), teachers' college or other approved college.
2. Three years' successful classroom experience as a regularly appointed teacher.

School Committees may employ teachers as part or full-time instructors, or may release classroom teachers for the time necessary to give the special instruction. Teachers of physically handicapped children must be approved by the Department.

Massachusetts institutions offering specialized treatment or training for physically handicapped children are as follows:

Massachusetts Hospital School
 Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children
 New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children
 Sol-e-Mar Hospital
 Berkshire County Society for Crippled and Deformed Children
 Shriners' Hospital
 Lakeville State Sanatorium
 The Hospital Cottages for Children
 Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind
 Beverly School for the Deaf
 Clarke School for the Deaf
 Boston School for the Deaf
 Horace Mann School for the Deaf

Provision has been made within the Department of Public Health for the treatment of crippled children whose parents are financially unable to pay for same. During the past year applications for the treatment of such children were made to the Department of Public Health, Services for Crippled Children, Room 543, State House. Many needy children were given this type of attention.

To help answer the question whether home instruction is desirable or whether hospital or special institutional training is required, the law provides a service by which the Departments of Public Welfare and the Department of Education will give advice. The Department of Education must approve home instruction for each pupil before such instruction is given.

Following are statistics regarding physically handicapped children who were reported to the Department of Education from September 1, 1940 to August 31, 1941:

Children who received instruction in their homes . . .	1,493
" " " " " hospitals . . .	322
" " " home instruction . . .	1,815
" " " instruction in special schools . . .	
and classes . . .	482
Children who attended regular classes . . .	2,250
" " had completed their education . . .	224
" " were mentally unable to do school work . . .	141
" " " not provided for educationally for . . .	
such reasons as: Too ill, moved away, waiting institu- . . .	
tional care, in hospitals, etc. . .	312
Cases closed out because of following reasons: Recovered, . . .	
moved out of the state, over twenty-one, etc. . .	1,232
Total . . .	6,456

EDUCATION OF DEAF AND BLIND CHILDREN

Special Schools and Classes for Deaf and Blind

SCHOOLS AND CLASSES ¹	En-rolled Sept. 1940	Ad-mitted in 1940-41	Dis-charged in 1940-41	ENROLLED SEPTEMBER, 1941			En-rolled Nov. 30, 1941	Teach-ers Em-ployed	State expenditures for tuition
				Boys	Girls	Totals			
<i>Blind</i>									
Perkins Institution .	143	29	30	78	66	144	149	67 ²	\$83,950.00
<i>Deaf</i>									
American School .	22	5	7	14	8	22	22	35	10,776.96
Beverly School .	82	18	16	36	43	79	85	11	58,220.46
Boston School .	161	17	22	78	78	156	143	26 ³	73,798.50
Clarke School .	125	23	2	62	65	127	127	33 ⁴	105,630.20
Horace Mann School.	137	3	5	53	68	121	131	23	62,821.93
Day Classes:									
Lynn .	12	2	1	8	5	13	13	2	4,238.02
New Bedford .	8	10	1	1	8	9	10	1	1,802.49
Springfield .	12	1	0	6	8	14	14	1	2,234.24
Worcester .	18	1	4	10	5	15	18 ⁵	3	6,918.87
Totals . . .	720	109	88	346	354	700	712	202	\$410,391.67

¹ These figures include only the Massachusetts children enrolled at these schools.

² This figure includes the total number of teachers engaged in teaching children from all parts of the country who are enrolled at this institution.

³ Twenty-two full-time teachers; four part-time.

⁴ Twenty-five regular teachers; eight special teachers.

⁵ This figure includes two visitors and one part-time pupil.

In addition to the \$62,821.93 spent for tuition at the Horace Mann School, the Commonwealth also reimbursed the City of Boston \$2,970.85 for transportation of children attending this school. An additional \$801.16 was expended for transportation of children in other schools throughout the state. The total expenditures for transportation were \$3,772.01. The total cost of educating our children in the schools for the deaf and blind is \$476,985.61.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Division of Physical Fitness, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C., during the past year appointed Mr. Daniel J. Kelly, State Supervisor of Physical Education, as Regional Representative for the Division in the First Civilian Area.

Briefly, the object of this Division is to make the boys and girls, men and women of our Nation physically fit. We are fully conscious of the need for a full, long-term program for all citizens of all ages and both sexes.

We are urging a maximum use and co-ordination of all facilities that are available in all schools, colleges, recreation centers, playgrounds, swimming pools, and public parks.

This "Hale America" movement has no intention of duplicating programs now being conducted by any agency. It is intended to expand and give impetus to constructive physical fitness programs.

At present, our school programs of physical fitness, in general, are fairly satisfactory. We believe, however, that they can and should be improved by adding more time to the present schedule and introducing a more vigorous type of activity for high school boys.

It is encouraging to learn of the vast number of school buildings throughout the State being utilized after school hours, for various Civilian Defense meetings, including gymnasiums for conditioning classes.

Assistant Supervisor of Physical Education, Ralph H. Colson, has visited all Army Camps and Harbor Forts in addition to the Naval Air Base and Marine Barracks located in Massachusetts, to assist with the physical education programs.

The Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor gave addresses to high school groups, civic organizations, athletic and sports gatherings, Rural School Superintendents, State Elementary School Principals, and the Fifth Annual Conference of the National Elementary School Principals of the National Education Association.

COMMITTEES

The Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor have served on the following committees:

Senior High School Health Education
The School Health Council of Massachusetts
Revision of Course of Study, Grades 1-6
Revision of Course of Study, Junior-Senior High Schools
Various Athletic Committees
Greater Boston Boy Scouts

SAFETY EDUCATION

The relationship between safety and the national defense program was recognized early in 1940 and every possible effort to maintain and strengthen existing safety education programs and to adapt them to present day conditions was made.

Visits were made in 96 towns and cities and talks given or lessons taught on various types of safety in 153 classrooms. For the purpose of promoting the general safety and the pre-driver programs, 65 principals of high schools were contacted. The latter program was especially recommended for its importance in the present national crisis, when efficient automobile drivers with the correct attitude and a realization of responsibilities are so sorely needed.

Addresses were made before high school assemblies, parent-teacher, adult alien groups and conferences. Teachers in local groups and seniors at teachers' colleges were instructed as to the best methods to use in teaching safety in the classroom. The supervisor of safety education was called in an advisory capacity to committees making courses of study and to one committee holding a conference on the establishment of a patrol system.

A bulletin "Safety Education for Grades I-VI" was sent in two editions of 4,000 copies each to superintendents and principals of elementary schools. A committee comprised of Superintendents Walter S. Young of Worcester, Frederick J. Gillis of Boston, J. Stevens Kadesch, Medford, Charles A. Mitchell, Easthampton, William R. Peck, Holyoke, Edward J. Russell, Pittsfield, and Charles R. Thibadeau, Weymouth, organized this bulletin which in reality is a basic course of study. It contains sections on specific objectives, sources of material, responsibilities of teachers, general aims, illustrative units of teaching, suggested questionnaires, references and sources of material for highway, home, play and vocational safety, and also articles on fire precaution, fire drills, safety education in rural communities, bicycle safety, patrols and bus safety.

In November, 3,000 copies of a "Suggested Outline for Air Raid Precaution Education" were prepared for use in the secondary schools by the Department of Education in cooperation with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. This outlined a well-correlated program for classes in chemistry, physics and science, first aid, automotive study, woodworking, vocational work, manual training, civics, problems of democracy, physical training, drawing, domestic science and business training.

In 1942 our attention will be centered on the safety of the children of the Commonwealth in wartime, but we shall also continue to make every effort to maintain and improve the safety education program already established.

TEACHER PLACEMENT

The function of the Teachers Registration Bureau is to furnish credentials of prospective teachers to school authorities who are interested. The credentials given include a complete statement of the rating of the candidate in his major field, a statement of all extra curricular activities in which he has participated and which he feels competent to teach, a record of his scholastic achievements, and written statements from educators giving an appraisal of the candidate's probable success.

During the year the Registration Bureau added a follow-up service which will aid both superintendent and teacher.

With so many teachers eligible for Selective Service, the Registration Bureau compiled a list of approximately 2,500 names of teachers registered with the Bureau. The information compiled included the name, address, age, college, major subject and experience (if any) of each candidate. This was given to the Commanding General of the First Army Corps. It has been used by the Army officials to make use of the teaching ability of those selected from the teaching profession.

Every effort is being expended in procuring well-qualified teachers to continue during the emergency period. With a shortage of teachers imminent, the Bureau is augmenting the lists from the ranks of those who are qualified by training but who are now in other fields. By keeping trained teachers in our classrooms we will be rendering the greatest aid to National Defense.

During the year 1940-1941, the Teachers Registration Bureau enrolled 1,367 new registrants, received notice of 534 vacancies, and placed 284 teachers, with aggregate salaries of \$315,897 for full-time teachers. The number of new registrants having no experience was 1,028. These were classified as follows:

<i>Position Desired</i>		<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
High School		184	157
Grammar and Junior High School (Primary and Kindergarten)		345	48
Special Class		11	3
Household Arts		89	-
Drawing		25	7
Music		24	8
Manual Training		-	-
Physical Education		15	36
Commercial		48	15
Miscellaneous		2	1
Totals		743	285

The number of teachers placed by the Bureau from 1913-1941, together with the estimate of the aggregate salaries, is indicated in the following table:

	1913-1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Totals
Superintendents of Schools	22	-	3	3	3	4	35
High School Principals	243	1	2	1	6	2	255
High School Teachers	1,763	25	22	41	32	54	1,937
Elementary and Junior High School Principals	180	2	2	1	4	1	190
Elementary and Junior High School Teachers, Special Class Teachers	3,340	53	42	40	41	62	3,578
State Teachers Colleges	49	16	13	14	-	-	92
Special Teachers	1,360	59	94	51	77	80	1,721
Part-time, Evening, Summer School and Substitutes	413	132	117	169	104	81	1,016
Totals	7,370	288	295	320	267	284	8,824
Estimated Aggregate Salaries of Teachers Placed	\$8,061,340	\$217,565	\$255,430	\$216,346	\$201,147	\$315,897	\$9,267,725

MUSIC EDUCATION

CREATIVE SUPERVISORY AND INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Supervision, like all education in a democracy, must be democratic, and democracy involves the development of human personality. Creative supervision aims at the development of personality of teacher and of pupil. Teachers respond better when supervision is seen to be creative and not primarily corrective.

The creative activities which were initiated and guided to a satisfactory educational, social, and cultural completion by the Department, during 1941, were "Motion to Music," a project for elementary grades; "Developing Effective Citizens through Growth in Interest in Music," a project for elementary principals; "Continuous Growth and Development of Children through the Organization of a Progressive Music Education Program," a curriculum unit for superintendents;

"Creative Opportunities in Music for the Rapid Learning Child in a Heterogeneous Group," a project for the Harvard Graduate School of Education and a "Latin American Unit," which integrated all subjects, a report of which is in the December, 1941 issue of *Secondary Education*.

Remedial surveys were conducted, revisions of programs already in use in the schools, especially in the appreciational area, were evolved, and the stimulation of the improvement of teaching was accomplished by the assignment of definite teaching problems, covering all of the phases of a well-balanced program in public school music.

SINGING	— Rote Song Development—	Grade III Dorchester
LISTENING	— Repetition in Music	— Grade VII Springfield
PLAYING	— Tonette-Melody Flute	— All grades — Hinsdale, Peru, Chester
RESPONDING	— Eurhythmics	— Grade IV — Roxbury
		Grade VIII — Hyde Park
CREATING	— Art, Music, Literature	— All grades — Jamaica Plain

These projects afforded a concrete realization of the adaptation of the supervisory program of the department, in its philosophic and administrative phases to situations involving teachers, pupils, curriculum, school life, and community activity. These assignments were aimed not only at the development of pupils through the improvement of teaching and of teachers, but also at the development of the personality of teacher and of pupil. Results of several of these activities received appreciative attention from educators from many states.

CONFERENCES AND INSTITUTES

Superintendents of Schools. — The Twenty-seventh Annual Conference for Superintendents of Schools was held at the State Teachers College at Bridgewater, April 16, 17, and 18, 1941.

The principal addresses at the Conference were as follows: "What We Should Know about South America" by Eduardo Azuola, Professor of Latin American History and Head of the Spanish Department, Boston College and Vice Consul of Costa Rica in Boston; "The Contribution of Athletics to Society," Bill Cunningham, nationally known newspaper writer and authority on sports; "Science and Education," by John W. M. Bunker, Dean of the Graduate School of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "Exploring Alaska," by Bradford Washburn, Director, New England Museum of Natural History; "The Unknown Struggle — a Survey of Continental Rebellion against the Nazis," by James H. Powers, International News Commentator; "The Effect of the War on Education in Canada," by J. G. Althouse, Dean, Ontario College of Education, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; "Need We Change Our Goals?" by Commissioner Walter F. Downey; and "Defense Training — An Analysis and Some Implications," by Robert O. Small, Director, Division of Vocational Education.

The Thursday morning program was given over to the reorganization of the state courses of study for the elementary grades under the chairmanship of Miss Alice B. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education in the Department of Education. Miss Evelyn Lindquist of the Training School at the State Teachers College at Bridgewater explained "The Arithmetic Survey." Miss Mildred B. Stone of the State Teachers College at Salem spoke on "The Arithmetic Course of Study." Demonstration lessons were given in the college training school from the kindergarten through grade VI. These demonstration lessons were explained in advance by Ruth E. Davis, Supervisor of Practice Teaching at the State Teachers College at Bridgewater. A moving picture was shown at the training school on arithmetic activities.

State Teachers College Instructors. — The Twenty-fourth Annual Conference of Instructors in the State Teachers Colleges was held at the State Teachers College at Bridgewater on October 31 and November 1, 1941.

Under the chairmanship of Charles M. Herlihy, President of the State Teachers College at Fitchburg there was a round-table discussion on "Co-operative Rela-

tionships between the Teachers College and the Training School." This subject was discussed as follows:

1. From the Viewpoint of the President of the College by President Clinton E. Carpenter of Worcester
2. From the Viewpoint of the Director of Training by Anne M. Rochefort of Framingham
3. From the Viewpoint of the Training School Teacher by Bessie A. Morse of Hyannis
4. From the Viewpoint of the Academic Teacher by Harry S. Broudy of North Adams
5. From the Viewpoint of the Superintendent of Schools by John L. Miller of Brockton.

"Principles Underlying the Training School Program" were discussed by Ruth E. Davis, Director of Teacher Training at Bridgewater and Katherine Packard, Principal of the Training School at Bridgewater.

"The Reorganization of the State Course of Study for the Elementary Grades" was a topic of discussion under the leadership of Alice B. Beal of the Department. Evelyn Lindquist of the State Teachers College at Bridgewater explained "The Arithmetic Survey" and Mildred B. Stone of the State Teachers College at Salem spoke on "The Arithmetic Course of Study."

The following group discussions concerning courses of study were held: Health and Physical Education, Lois L. Decker, Bridgewater, Chairman; Language Arts — Reading, Ruth E. Davis, Bridgewater, Chairman; Science, Rachel Bruce, Fitchburg, Chairman; Social Studies — Grades I-III, Hazel Mileham, North Adams, Chairman; and Social Studies — Grades IV-VI, Sarah S. Cummings, Framingham, Chairman.

Anthony Gibbs of London, England, spoke on "Experiences of a Newspaper Correspondent in the War." Commissioner Downey also spoke to the entire group.

Conference for School Committee Members and Superintendents of Schools. — This conference was held at five of the State Teachers Colleges as follows: October 6, Hyannis; October 7, Salem; October 8, Worcester; October 9, Westfield; and October 10, North Adams.

The following subjects were discussed by members of the Department of Education: "The Elementary School of Yesterday and Today — A Contrast" by Alice B. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education; "The Massachusetts High School and Present Problems" by A. Russell Mack, Supervisor of Secondary Education; and "Recent Developments in Education in Massachusetts" by Patrick J. Sullivan, Director, Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges and by Robert O. Small, Director, Division of Vocational Education.

In the evening, Commissioner Walter F. Downey spoke on "The Commissioner Looks Ahead," and Raymond A. FitzGerald, Supervisor of Educational Research and Statistics and Interpreter of School Law spoke on "Recent Legislation and Recent Interpretations of Massachusetts School Law." There was a general discussion of current problems submitted by members of the conference following Mr. FitzGerald's address.

Conference of Superintendents of Schools in Small Communities. — The Fifth Annual State Conference for Superintendents of Rural Schools was held at the State Teachers College, North Adams, on October 17 and 18, 1941.

"Continuous Growth and Development of Children" was the theme of the Conference. Some of the topics discussed and the speakers were as follows: "Through the Organization of the School — the Continuous Progress Program," Dr. Terence Donahue, Director of Research, School Department, Springfield; Francis V. Grant, Superintendent of Schools, Williamstown; Ellen C. Sweeney, Supervisor of Elementary Education, New Bedford; Elizabeth S. Jenkins, State Teachers College, North Adams; Daniel J. Kelly, State Supervisor of Physical Education; Martina McDonald, State Supervisor of Music; Dr. Fredrika Moore, State Department of Public Health; Catherine M. Yerxa, Division of Public Libraries; Anna A. Kloss, Supervisor, Vocational Division; Robert O. Small, Director, Vocational Division;

Ruth E. Davis, State Teachers College, Bridgewater; Ina M. Curley, State Supervisor of Safety; Charles E. Doherty, Superintendent of Schools, West Stockbridge; Thomas E. Rush, Superintendent of Schools, Hanover; Dr. Harry S. Broudy, State Teachers College, North Adams. At the dinner meeting Dr. Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education, spoke to the group.

In addition to the above, demonstrations of the principles discussed at the conference were held at the Bishop School in Clarksburg. These demonstrations were in charge of Alice B. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education, Department of Education, assisted by David J. Malcolm, Superintendent of Schools, Clarksburg; Margaret Stevenson, teacher, Bishop School, Clarksburg; and Elizabeth S. Jenkins, State Teachers College, North Adams.

Approximately seventy persons were in attendance at this conference.

Junior and Senior High Schools. — The Twentieth Annual Conference of Principals of Junior and Senior High Schools was held at the State Teachers College, Framingham, on April 22, 23 and 24, 1941. The conference included an all-day session on Wednesday, April 23, held by the Massachusetts Association of Deans of Girls. This was their eighteenth annual meeting.

The principal addresses were: "The High School and the Present Crisis" by Commissioner Walter F. Downey; "What the War Situation is Doing to Us?," by Dr. James L. McConaughy, President, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; "When Is the School of Today a Good School?," by Paul E. Elicker, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Secondary School Principals; "The Occupational Adjustment Study of the National Association of Secondary School Principals," by Edward Landy, Director, Occupational Adjustment Study of the National Association of Secondary School Principals; "Physical Education Looks at the Future," by Dr. Nelson S. Walke, Boston University; "Analyzing School Failures," by Dr. Donald D. Durrell, Professor of Education, Boston University; "The Radio in Education," by L. G. del Castillo, Educational Director for Columbia Broadcasting System in New England, Station WEEL, Boston; "Explorations on the Alaska Coast Range," by Bradford Washburn, Director, New England Museum of Natural History.

Other topics of the program were: "Youth and Guidance: A Community Responsibility," by George P. Haley, Supervisor of Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling, Massachusetts Department of Education; "A Report on Our State and National Associations," by Hugh Nixon, Executive Secretary, Massachusetts Teachers Federation; "The Fact Booklets of the Boston Better Business Bureau — Their Importance and Their Relation to the Schools," by Edward W. Gallagher, Assistant Manager, Boston Better Business Bureau; "Defense Projects in Massachusetts Schools and Their Implications," by Robert O. Small, Director, Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education.

Reports from the Field for Senior High School Principals, with Mayo M. Magoon, Principal of the Framingham High School, as Chairman, and Reports from the Field for Junior High School Principals, with Leon E. Davis, Principal, Lincoln Junior High School, Medford, as Chairman, were held on Wednesday morning of the Conference. Reports from the Field were also held on Thursday morning of the Conference with A. Russell Mack, Supervisor of Secondary Education, acting as chairman for the senior high school group, and Mary M. Dolan, Principal of the Plymouth Junior High School acting as chairman for the junior high school group.

At the meeting of the Deans of Girls, the principal addresses were "How May Community Resources be Utilized to Promote the Guidance Program and to Meet the Present Need?," by Miss Edith Stedman, Director of Appointment Bureau, Radcliffe College; "Highlights of the National Convention," by Miss Evangeline Goddard of Spencer High School; "Easing Adolescent Growing Pains," by Miss Cora E. Riley of Newton High School; and "Analyzing School Failures," by Dr. Donald D. Durrell of Boston University. The address given by Dr. Durrell was shared by the Principals in the general session of the conference.

Conference of Elementary School Principals and Supervisors. — The Thirteenth Annual State Conference of Principals and Supervisors of Elementary Schools, was held at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, on April 7, 8 and 9, 1941.

Subjects that received major emphasis and the speakers were as follows: "Content as a Factor in Developing Effective Citizens," by Mary G. Kelty, Lecturer and Authoress; "The Future of Education in Massachusetts," by Dr. Howard E. Wilson, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University; "America Looks at the World Today," by Dr. William Yandell Elliott, Department of Government, Harvard University.

Other topics of the program were: "Since Last Year," by Patrick J. Sullivan, Director, Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers' Colleges, Department of Education; "Teacher Legislation," by Hugh Nixon, Secretary, Massachusetts Teachers' Federation; "Alaskan Expedition," by Bradford Washburn, Director, New England Museum of Natural History; "Coordinating all Agencies in the Interest of Child Development," by Dr. Franklin P. Hawkes, Superintendent of Schools, West Springfield; "Today and Tomorrow," by Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education; "The Massachusetts Vision Test," by Dr. Lura Oak, State Department of Public Health.

"Developing Effective Citizens" was the theme of the conference. The speakers who participated in this section of the program were as follows: Dr. Lawrance A. Averill, Daniel J. Kelly, Ruth E. Davis, Dr. W. Linwood Chase, T. Leonard Kelly, Ina M. Curley, Gordon L. Reynolds, Charlotte H. Thompson, Ruth H. Carter, Martina McDonald, Bernice Henderson, Dr. Fredrika Moore, Mary Spalding, J. Hester Rust, Katherine McCarthy, Mildred B. Stone, L. Leah Hennigar, Martha M. Tobey, Earle B. Tracy, Mary E. Quinn.

An afternoon program was arranged by the General Supervisors of Public Education. The topic discussed was: "Ways in Which Elementary Education Can Contribute to the Democratic Way of Living" and those who participated were as follows: Olive G. Carson, Irene E. Conway, Dr. Laura A. Hooper, Gertrude W. Lewis, Mary E. O'Connor, Helen J. Piper, Mary O. Pottenger, Marian J. Wesley.

Approximately six hundred and fifty persons were in attendance at this conference.

Special Classes Conference. — The Fifth Annual Conference of Special Class Teachers, Principals, and Supervisors was held at the Hotel Statler in Boston on May 16, 1941. More than a thousand persons were in attendance at this conference, and heard addresses on the following subjects: "Our Schools in the Present Crisis," by Dr. Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education. "The Function of Physical Education in a Democracy," by Bill Cunningham, nationally known newspaper reporter and authority on sports. Patrick J. Sullivan, Director, Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges, extended the greetings of the Department of Education to the assembled audience.

The Conference for Supervisors and Teachers of Art was held at the Massachusetts School of Art on May 2 and 3. The principal speakers were Miss Edith L. Mitchell, State Director of Art Education, Delaware; Miss Helen E. Cleaves, Director of Manual Arts, Boston Public Schools; Dr. Laura Hooper, Director of Elementary Education, Newton; Mr. Philip O. Palmstrom, Instructor in Design, Massachusetts School of Art.

The Seventeenth Annual Music Conference for Supervisors and Instructors of Music was held Friday, April 4, 1941, from 9:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Every possible effort was expended to have a conference of practical and inspirational value for educators in the elementary and secondary fields. Demonstration lessons which had been prepared under the direction of the state supervisor of music covered every phase of music education activities, singing, playing, listening, responding, and creating.

The comprehensive and enjoyable program was made possible by the cooperation of Gertrude Mendel, Irmgard Marten, Helen Lynch (Boston), Mary Wallace, Grace Pierce (Lowell), Horace Killam (Groveland), Anne Cheries (Hinsdale), Samuel Griffiths (Barnstable), Grace Wray (Springfield), William Holdridge (Holyoke), and by a committee directed by Helen Curry, Fitchburg Teachers College; Edward Gilday, Framingham Teachers College; and Charles F. Lawrance, Superintendent Union 41.

Stanley Chapple inspired the three hundred present by his address, "The Meaning of Musicianship."

Physical Education Conference. — The Thirteenth Annual Conference of Physical Educators was held at the Medford High School, Medford, Massachusetts, on Friday, March 28, 1941. Approximately five hundred physical education supervisors and teachers were present at both morning and afternoon sessions.

The program consisted of the following addresses: Address of Welcome, by His Honor John C. Carr, Mayor of Medford; Greeting, by J. Stevens Kadesch, Superintendent of Schools, Medford; Greeting, by Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education, State of Massachusetts; "Physical Education Looks Toward the Future," Dr. Nelson S. Walke, Director of Physical Education, Boston University; "Health and Physical Education in the State Teachers Colleges of Massachusetts," Miss Margaret L. Gourville, Supervisor of Physical Education, State Teachers College, Lowell; "Health, Physical Education and Recreation, the Vitamins of Education," Dr. Ernest M. Best, President of Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The afternoon session was devoted to practical demonstrations by the pupils and teachers of the Medford public school system. This program included the demonstration of rhythms and individual gymnastics, Danish gymnastics and games, social dancing, early American dances, folk dances, as well as a series of body-building activities designed to improve the physical fitness of the youth of America.

SCHOLARSHIPS — CHILDREN OF WORLD WAR VETERANS

Section 1 of Chapter 263 of the Acts of 1930, relative to scholarship reimbursement for children of Massachusetts men who died as a result of service in the World War, was amended in 1939. This amendment removed the restriction as to the date of death of the parent, and also made provision for including children of "mothers" who died as a result of service.

Section one now reads as follows:

"The commonwealth, acting through the department of education, may contribute toward the expenses of the higher education of any child, resident in the commonwealth and not under sixteen years and not over twenty-two years of age, whose father or mother entered the military or naval service of the United States from Massachusetts in the world war and was killed in action or died from other cause as a result of such service."

106 applications were approved for the school year 1941-42. The amount of reimbursement for the year ending November 30, 1941 was \$15,998.94.

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

The Division of Immigration and Americanization recorded 36,626 clients at its offices for the year ending November 30, 1941. As usual, the largest number came to the Boston Office which listed 19,919 clients; Fall River recorded 5,902; Springfield 3,926; Lawrence 3,670 and Worcester 3,209.

In February the Boston Office of the Division moved from the State House, where it had been located since the summer of 1917, to offices on the second floor of the Tremont Building, 73 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The new offices have less space than those at the State House, consequently the numbers served at the Boston Office in Boston dropped about 10,000 in the course of the year as it was necessary to send clients away daily as we had no space to seat them and insufficient staff to take care of them immediately. The number served in 1940 for Boston was 29,972; in 1941, 19,919.

Lack of space, of course, necessitated giving up the use of volunteers whose services had been arranged for through the Governor's Office.

Our clients came to us primarily on problems of citizenship. Some 25,338 men and women came to ask help or information on a personal problem of citizenship. For almost 10,000 of these clients (the exact figure was 9,659) our service consisted in advice on a personal problem of proof of citizenship, or information on how to proceed toward naturalization. We filled out 9,762 applications for final papers and 4,310 applications for first papers in the five offices.

Immigration matters of varying kinds ranging from the making out of affidavits for the purpose of bringing relatives to the United States to the changing of an irregular or temporary status to a legal one on the part of persons already here numbered 8,128.

The men and women who sought the assistance of the office came from seventy-three different countries. The greatest number, however, were natives of Canada. Canadians numbered 12,407. The next largest group numerically were natives of Italy, who numbered 4,686. Natives of the United States who sought information and help for foreign born friends and relatives numbered 2,658. Persons born in Portugal numbered 2,653; in Ireland, 1,838; in Poland, 1,946; in England 1,474; Russia, 1,381; Turkey, 816; Germany, 693; Newfoundland, 653; Sweden, 581; and Scotland, 576.

Our clients came from all of the cities and most of the towns in Massachusetts. From the five cities in which we maintain offices we recorded clients as follows: Residents of Boston, 8,477; Fall River, 3,229; Springfield, 2,233; Lawrence, 2,229; and Worcester, 2,191. From three other cities we recorded more than 1,000 clients as follows: New Bedford, 1,531; Cambridge, 1,529; Somerville, 1,139. In New Bedford alone of these three communities we maintained a field service. The Fall River Office agent called once a week at New Bedford.

Cities and towns from which we recorded more than 500 clients were as follows: Brookline, 553; Holyoke, 602; Newton, 523 and Chicopee, 508. In one of these cities only, Holyoke, we maintained a weekly office service which was in charge of the social worker from the neighboring Springfield Office.

The alien registration of 1940 has made some definite information available concerning alien residents of the Commonwealth. The official count of aliens registered and fingerprinted for Massachusetts is 356,028. The data for all nationalities is not yet at hand in its entirety but advance information shows that there are 53,687 natives of Italy; 4,110 natives of Germany; 4,685 natives of Austria; 509 natives of Austria Hungary; 427 natives of Hungary; 445 natives of Rumania; and 134 natives of Japan.

Massachusetts ranks fourth in the list of the states with the highest alien population. In this connection, it may be noted that 14 of the 48 states contain 87.68% of the total count of 4,741,997 or 4,157,973. Each of the remaining 34 states contains less than 1% of the total. The fourteen states with the highest alien population are, New York, California, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas, Ohio, Connecticut, Washington, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Rhode Island.

The problem of the unnaturalized foreign born person is still a sizable one in Massachusetts. The function of the Division in assisting in the naturalization and assimilation of the foreign born is an important factor in the defense program as each alien who changes his status to that of a citizen is capable of assuming not only the privileges conferred by naturalization but also must take on the responsibilities which full citizenship demands. In the development of the utmost use of man power, so essential to a defense program, the stimulation of naturalization desires is an important function.

DIVISION OF THE BLIND

On November 30, 1941 there were 6,184 blind persons on the Register, classified by ages as follows:

To 5 years	55
Between 6 and 20 years	540
Between 21 and 50 years	1,618
Between 51 and 70 years	2,126
Over 70 years	1,716
Ages unknown	129

A summary of the work among the adult blind follows:

During the year the Division of the Blind was in touch with 3,643 blind adults; 4,820 calls were made on blind persons by Division agents; 859 interviews were held

with blind persons at the Central Office; and 1,254 calls were made by Division agents in the interest of blind persons.

Services rendered as follows:

Financial aid granted to	1,368
Industrial aid in the form of guides, tools, or advertising to	65
Assistance in the form of hospitalization and glasses to	20
Assistance in the sale of products to	255
Employed by Division on Staff	19
Employed by Division in Workshops	112
Instruction by home teachers given to	663
Talking book machines loaned to	748
Piano tuning given to	10

Social Service:

Gifts of money totaling \$4,555.88 distributed by Division agents from private organizations and friends to	496
Loans totaling \$740.00 arranged for by Division agents with private organizations for	35
Gifts of clothing and fuel provided by Division agents through private organizations and friends to	216
Writing boards, self-threading needles, theatre tickets, baskets, etc., to	109
Guided on shopping trips, visits to doctors, dentists, clinics, etc.	400
Assistance in finding boarding places to	47
Arrangements made for medical, dental, hospital or convalescent care for	100
Vacations arranged with other agencies for	122
Volunteer readers supplied for	4

During the year ending November 30, 1941, 556 new cases were referred to this Division. Upon investigation 40 of these people were found to have too much vision to remain on our Register of the Blind, one could not be located, and one had moved out of the state. Each of the 514 newly registered cases was visited by an agent of this Division, and told of our work and the services offered to the blind by our state. Services rendered to newly reported cases during the year were as follows: Relief granted to 90; instruction by home teachers given to 102; talking book machines loaned to 47.

The children's workers were in touch with over 1,000 children during the past year. Of about 600 newly reported since December 1, 1940, only 204 were registered as being blind or having seriously defective eyesight. Medical or surgical treatment, or glasses, gave the others sufficient eyesight to get along as normally sighted children. The 204 children newly registered included 121 boys and 83 girls, from infants to 18 years of age. Eight were totally blind, and 45 had 20/200 or less of normal vision. Eighteen children were admitted to Perkins Institution, three to the Boston Nursery for Blind Babies, and 118 were admitted to Sight Saving Classes. Clear typed textbooks were loaned to 28 children, primarily in rural districts.

This year we recommended and supervised operative treatment for eight adults, who were thus restored to varying degrees of useful vision. In some of these cases the Division paid for the hospitalization, or glasses, or both.

During the year, 1,368 persons were aided financially. State and Federal funds paid to these persons totalled \$330,450. Fifty per cent of the total payments and fifty per cent of the cost of administering aid to the blind was paid with Federal funds.

Our employment department was in touch with 713 blind men and women during the year, securing outside employment, providing home work, and giving voca-

tional advice. During 1941, 23 jobs were secured for 21 people: 12 of these were for ward or kitchen work in hospitals; two for general housework, including cooking; three as mothers' helpers; one as nursery governess; one as an Ediphone operator; one as kitchen man in a tea house; and one worker on a poultry farm. The wages range from \$10.00 to \$40.00 a month, including maintenance. Three other people were recommended and employed in Sheltered Shops — one with the Woolson House Industries, and two with the Blind Artisans. Twenty-three people were given varying amounts of home work, and paid as the work was received at the Salesroom. One girl earns an average of \$10.00 a week in this way. The Division, cooperating with the Massachusetts Association for the Blind, recommended and paid carfares for 36 persons who received training at the Experiment Station conducted by the Association. One person was trained in power stitching at the Community Workshops and one was trained as a cook by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and has already secured a position. Volunteer readers were also secured for a college student, to assist him in his studies.

In addition to the two salesrooms in Boston and Pittsfield, sales of articles made by the blind men and women of the state were held in the following places: Amherst, Arlington, Beverly, Boston (2), Brookline (2), Cataumet, Centerville, Dedham, Duxbury, Fall River, Gloucester, Greenbush, Groton (2), Harwichport, Hyannisport, Lincoln, Magnolia, Marblehead, Mattapoisett, New Bedford, Newton, Petersham, Plymouth, Quissett, Sagamore Beach, Salem, Springfield (2), Swampscott, Taunton, Waltham, Wareham, Wayland, Wellesley, Winchester and Woods Hole. Goods in the amount of \$21,127.67 were sold during the year, and every cent realized went back into the pockets of the blind person who made the particular article sold.

The Division maintains workshops for the blind in Cambridge (2), Fall River, Lowell, Pittsfield and Worcester, in which there are employed 19 blind women and 93 blind men. In these shops brooms, mops, rugs, dusters and brushes are manufactured, chairs are recaned and tennis racquets restrung. In the Woolson House Shop for women, in Cambridge, hand weavings, pewter articles, moccasins, aprons, pillowcases and various other articles are produced. Chairs are also recaned in this shop.

Seven home teachers gave lessons in reading and writing Braille, reading Moon Type, basketry, chair reseating, typewriting, knitting, rug-making, tatting, crocheting, sewing and machine stitching, music, pencil writing, leather work, and the common school branches. To 663 pupils 6,327 lessons were given, and 3,670 additional calls on pupils were made by the teachers, who traveled 86,392 miles in their work.

During the year 171 blind persons were loaned talking book machines. Of this number, 136 were people who were loaned a machine for the first time and 35 were people who had machines which we replaced with another for various reasons. Also during the year 21 machines were on loan to Perkins Institution. On November 30, 1941 there were 748 talking book machines loaned to blind people throughout the Commonwealth, including the 21 loaned to Perkins Institution.

There were 98 addresses made by the Director and members of the staff before various organizations, including church societies, women's clubs, service organizations, schools and in private homes, with the view to promoting the interest of the work of this Division, and educating the public to the needs and abilities of the blind. Many meetings with other social agencies and many conferences were attended in the interest of the work.

Splendid cooperation has been received from the Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind, The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts, Inc., the Women's City Club of Boston, the Women's Municipal League Committee, Inc., The American Red Cross, the Catholic Guild for the Blind, and local associations for the blind in Boston, Cambridge, Lowell, Lynn and Worcester, and reading or sewing circles for the blind in Abington, Attleboro, Boston (3), Brockton, Cambridge, Everett, Fall River, Haverhill, Jamaica Plain, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Medford, New Bedford, Newton, Arlington, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury (2), South Boston, Salem, Somerville, Springfield, Taunton and Worcester. These organizations have continued to render valuable assistance to this Division in promoting sales, arranging for hospital treatment, vacations, trips, loans, training facilities, in securing

employment, and in promoting the happiness of the older groups through friendly visiting and social gatherings. Lions Clubs and other service clubs, doctors, hospitals, school departments and welfare organizations have been very helpful in cooperating with this Division.

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Summary of Activities

- 89 visits to 60 libraries.
- 23,113 volumes lent.
- 10,596 volumes from the above total circulated from the foreign collection.
- 28,387 state reading certificates sent to 165 libraries.
- 36 addresses made by the staff.
- 32 library meetings attended.
- 2 University Extension courses on library work have been given.
- 87 towns in three rural regions served by bookmobiles through the WPA Library Project.
- 7,170 volumes repaired for 60 small libraries at the regional centers through the WPA project.

The increase in the biennial budget has made possible the purchase of 2,759 volumes to build up the lending collection which had been much depleted for several years. A list of these books by subject was multigraphed and sent to all small libraries. The many requests for books on defense have been met by purchase and through inter-library loans. The demand from the men at the forts and camps has been for technical books and service manuals. It has been a great satisfaction to have met these calls, which are increasing in number each month.

The state certificate reading list has been brought up-to-date and prepared for publication in book form, combining all former lists and including additions since the 1939 supplement.

A leaflet describing the activities of the division has been printed and two news letters prepared and sent to all small libraries. A selected list of recent additions distributed with the news letter greatly stimulated the circulation of books from the lending collection.

Courses in Library Work. — In cooperation with the Division of University Extension, two courses were given at the Worcester Public Library, reference and bibliography by James T. Rubey, Assistant Professor, Simmons College, children's literature by Lucile Gulliver.

A two-day clinic in cataloging and classification given by the Division's staff was held at the Greenfield Public Library for librarians in the small towns in that region.

Meetings and Committees. — In addition to state and local library association meetings members of the staff have attended sessions of the American Library Association held in Boston and in Chicago. The general secretary was in charge of the discussion clinics held during the Boston conference in connection with the county and regional section. The Division's rural library activities were represented on the League of Library Commissions' program. Exhibits of the work of the division were displayed at this conference and at the National Education Association Conference.

The Library adviser and general secretary have served on various committees of state and national associations. The committee on library service for children of the Massachusetts Child Council, representing the White House Conference, of which the general secretary is chairman, has drawn up an outline of the major phases of library service with children that need emphasis and development in Massachusetts. Three of the points are directly connected with the Division, one dealing with the need of support of bookmobile service, another recommending a supervisor of school libraries to organize additional school libraries, and establish libraries for children in the state correctional institutions, a third recommending that "all state institutions caring for children and young people should have professionally trained librarians who have majored, if possible, in sociology and psychology."

Regional Library Development. — This is the first full year of activity of the bookmobiles operating from the Fall River and Greenfield regions, and the circulation of books shows gratifying increases. Unfortunately on June 23, the bookmobile operating in the Pittsfield region met with a serious accident as it was on its way to be exhibited at the American Library Association convention in Boston. Because of the long session of the Legislature the money for repairs requested in the supplementary budget was not available until October, and at the end of the fiscal year the bookmobile is not ready for service. Thus, this bookmobile operated only six months during 1941.

These three bookmobiles serve 87 towns, 87 libraries, 162 schools, 141 library stations, besides a large number of individuals in outlying parts of the towns. They have distributed 127,717 volumes this year in extending rural library service to supplement the services of the small libraries. One of the bookmobiles is also serving Camp Edwards and Fort Rodman.

The Division was fortunate in receiving a moving picture camera, a projector, a screen, and a loud speaker from the Massachusetts Library Aid Association, an association of friends of small libraries. This gift was made in addition to the bookmobile so generously given by this Association last year. The Kodachrome films have proved a most interesting and worthwhile means of showing to various educational organizations the Division's work in extending reading privileges to the rural schools and villages. Moving pictures have become important to library extension agencies, for they are the most dramatic and effective way of presenting a picture of the small rural libraries and the wide geographic areas which have no library service except what the bookmobiles are building up.

The films have been shown thirty-two times, illustrating lectures given on the work of the Division. They were presented at women's clubs, at parent-teacher associations, at Daughters of the American Revolution meetings, at the Fitchburg and Bridgewater Teachers Colleges, at several high schools, at the White House Conference meeting in connection with the Massachusetts Conference of Social Workers, at Simmons College, at the Connecticut Library Association, at Homemakers Day at Lexington, and at various library club meetings, including the American Library Association conference in Boston in June.

Bookmobile service has the effect of stimulating towns to greater library activity. This is shown in the establishment of a branch library at North Seekonk in a building owned by the town and used by the Grange. The Parent-Teacher Association was instrumental in perfecting this plan, inspired by the help the bookmobile was giving to this part of the town.

One of the most heartening and significant results of bookmobile service occurred during the summer when a superintendent of schools in a district served by the bookmobile, conceived the idea of building his work shop project at the Harvard Summer School on rural library service in Massachusetts, and he drew up a program based on the plans already formulated by the Division for the future development of regional library service. This project greatly interested the Harvard group in the work of the Division, and they have indicated their support in aiding the Division in its future plans to insure permanent bookmobile service wholly supported by the State.

Books for Men in Service. — In the spring so many requests for books had come from men in the Army, that the Division in cooperation with the United Service Organizations initiated a book drive through the libraries of the State. Although the Army had established a library at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens with a trained librarian in each, all the other military units of the State were without Federal supported libraries and the First Corps Area librarian felt the need of more books. This drive had hardly begun when the American Library Association, the Red Cross, and the U.S.O. decided on a combined national drive, and so the Division's plans were halted until the National Victory Book Campaign should start. At the end of this fiscal year those plans are taking shape, and the Division will assume the leadership of the State drive under the direction of national headquarters in New York. The goal is to collect 10,000,000 books for men in all branches of the service. Massachusetts will do its share to provide the acutely needed material.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD

A number of amendments to the Retirement Law were made last year as follows:

Chapter 670 of the Acts of 1941 makes three amendments.

- (a) Section 37-F has been amended so that a member, who within five years prior to becoming a member or who immediately before beginning his present employment was employed by another governmental unit of the Commonwealth for a period during which such unit had no contributory retirement system, may on or before December 31, 1942 or within one year after becoming a member, whichever is the later date, receive credit for not more than the last ten years of such service. To receive such credit he must pay the assessments with interest at 3% which he would have paid if such service had been rendered in the public schools.
- (b) Section 37-G has been added to the retirement law and provides that a member who, in addition to his service as a teacher, is also employed by another governmental unit which has a contributory retirement system established under Chapter 32 of the General Laws may be a member of both systems. His total assessments, however, cannot exceed \$130 a year.
- (c) Section 91 has been amended so that a member while receiving a retirement allowance shall not be paid for any service rendered to the Commonwealth or any county, city, town or district except for jury service or for service in a public office to which he has been elected by direct vote of the people.

Under the provisions of Chapter 671 of the Acts of 1941, if a city or town notified the Retirement Board prior to February 1, 1942 that salary reductions made since September 1, 1930 were temporary general salary reductions, such reductions shall not decrease the pensions of members retired after February 1, 1942 and members retired prior to February 1, 1942 are to receive from June 1, 1942 the pensions which they would have received if the salary reductions had not been made. If the temporary salary reductions in such a city or town have not been restored in full, assessments from February 1, 1942 are to be based on the full salary. Please note that this amendment applies to salary cuts which reduced assessments and affected retirement allowances. It does not apply to voluntary contributions made to a city, or town as the assessments and retirement allowances in such cases were not affected.

Under the provisions of Chapter 687 of the Acts of 1941 the new tables prescribed by the Commissioner of Insurance for computing retirement allowances are to apply to retirements taking effect on and after July 2, 1942. The tables which have been used by the Retirement Board since 1929 will continue to apply to all retirements taking effect not later than July 1, 1942. Bulletin No. 12 explains the manner in which retirement allowances are computed and contains the new tables. A copy of this bulletin will be sent to any member on request. Please note that the new tables which apply to retirements taking effect on and after July 2, 1942 in no way affect refunds which are made to teachers leaving the service before age sixty or payments to be made to estates of deceased members.

Under the provisions of Chapter 708 of the Acts of 1941 a person who enters the military service is considered to be on leave of absence until the expiration of one year from the termination of such service and shall be reinstated without loss of rights on written request during the year from date of termination of military service. The amount to the credit of such a member in the retirement fund cannot be withdrawn during the period he is considered to be on leave of absence. If the person reenters the service his period in military service is to be counted as regular service for retirement purposes, and the assessments which he would have paid during such service will be paid by the Commonwealth; such payments, however, to be used for retirement purposes only and are not to be withdrawn if the member becomes entitled to a refund.

The rate of assessment for the school year beginning July 1, 1941 was fixed at 5% of the annual salary of each member, subject to the provision of the law which

requires that the minimum annual assessment shall be \$35 and the maximum annual assessment \$130. Notice has been given by the Board of its intention to continue this rate for the school year beginning July 1, 1942.

In accordance with the provisions of the retirement law, 1,322 teachers who entered the service for the first time were enrolled as members of the Retirement Association. There were also 86 teachers who served in the public schools of Massachusetts prior to July 1, 1914 who joined the Association by paying their back assessments with interest. On December 31, 1941 there were 20,763 active members, of whom 3,083 were teachers who served in Massachusetts prior to July 1, 1914 and voluntarily joined the Retirement Association, and 17,680 were teachers who entered the service of this State for the first time since that date and were required to join.

Interest at the rate of 3% was credited to the accounts of the members on December 31, 1941. The total interest credited for the year to the members' accounts and the annuity reserve fund amounted to \$1,117,173.19.

The total deposits for the year amounted to \$2,292,462.68. Payments amounting to \$753,319.83 were made on account of members who left the service of the public schools of Massachusetts. Of this amount, \$600,905.66 was contributions and the balance, \$152,414.17, was interest. Payments for the year amounting to \$213,632.01 were made to the estates of deceased members.

The income over disbursements amounted to \$2,053,002.68. On December 31, 1941 the gross assets were \$39,811,095.12 and the total liabilities amounted to \$38,890,815.54, leaving a surplus of \$920,279.58.

Two hundred forty-eight teachers retired during the year 1941, their annual retirement allowances amounting to \$267,084.20. Of this amount, \$96,113.76 was annuity derived from the contributions made by these members before retirement and the balance was pension paid from State appropriations. The retirements for the year were as follows: On account of disability before attaining the age of sixty, 13; compulsory retirements at age seventy, 78; all other retirements, 157.

Seventy-three teachers who retired during the year made payments for the purchase of an additional annuity; 27 of these teachers paying an amount equal to the total of their regular contributions with interest, which is the maximum amount permitted by law. The total payments for the purchase of an additional annuity amounted to \$164,289.42 and the additional annuities purchased amounted to \$15,572.04.

The following table gives statistics relating to the 248 members retired in 1941:

	Number of Retire- ments	Average Age at Retire- ment	Average Length of Service	Average Salary Last 5 Years	Average Annuity	Average Pension	Average Retire- ment Allow- ance
Retirements before age 60 on ac- count of disability	13	51.23	23.55	\$1,754.20	\$209.82	\$369.06	\$578.88
Retirements, other than disability, without credit for prior service* .	19	65.84	21.36	2,117.62	341.69	333.76	675.45
Retirements, other than disability, with credit for prior service* . .	216	66.20	40.75	2,066.46	402.29	739.96	1,142.25

* Teachers who served in Massachusetts prior to July 1, 1914, who have at the time of retirement 15 years of service in this State, the last 5 of which are continuous, receive a pension from the State based on their total service in Massachusetts.

Of the 216 teachers retired during the year, under the provisions of the law not relating to disability, with credit allowance for service prior to July 1, 1914, 155 received the maximum pension payable under the retirement law. Twelve of these 216 teachers had served in the public schools of Massachusetts for fifty years or more.

On December 31, 1941 there were 2,316 retired members living who retired under the provisions of the law not relating to disability, and the average retirement allowance for these members was \$914.69. There were also 128 retired members living who were retired on account of disability before age sixty. The average retirement allowance for these members was \$473.87. There were, therefore, 2,444

retired members living on December 31, 1941, their retirement allowances amounting to \$2,179,078.96, of which \$1,583,594.40 is pension paid from State appropriations and \$595,484.56 is annuity.

There are 1,827 members of the Retirement Association who, during 1942, will be eligible to retire at the age of sixty or over, 69 of whom will be required to retire at the compulsory age of seventy.

MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL

In the process of changing from a two to a three-year course, which was begun with the class entering in October, 1940, there was no entering class in April, 1941, to replace the cadets graduated at that time. In order to balance the number of cadets in each class it was necessary to leave some vacancies temporarily. For part of the year, therefore, the school did not have its full quota of cadets.

During the winter term the ship was berthed at the Navy Yard, and the usual facilities ashore were available for the use of the school. Increased naval activities in the spring of 1941 made it impossible for the Navy Yard force to effect the repairs to the ship in preparation for the summer cruise. The necessary work was accomplished at a private repair yard, at Staten Island, New York, on the first leg of the summer cruise. The cruise was confined to United States coastal waters, between Norfolk, Virginia, and East Lamoine, Maine. The work of the school during the summer was greatly handicapped by frequent changes in the personnel of the ship's company. Employees were attracted by higher wages in other lines of occupation, and for the same reason it was difficult to get suitable replacements.

Shortly after the *Nantucket* left the Navy Yard for the cruise, the Commissioners were informed that, due to increased activities, it would be impossible to accommodate the school at the Navy Yard during the winter of 1941-42. Through the cooperation of the Mayor of Boston, the school was provided berthing space at the recreation pier at North End Park, and the use of the bath-house for classrooms and storage space.

The graduation exercises for the September class were held in historic Faneuil Hall. The cadets graduating had previously taken their examinations for licenses as third mates or third assistant engineers. After receiving their diplomas they took the oath of office, and were presented their licenses by officials of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. This was the first time such a ceremony had been a part of the graduation exercises. All graduates were immediately placed in positions, either in private companies, or assignments of the United States Maritime Commission.

THE BRADFORD DUFFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL

The enrollment in the day classes for the school year 1940-1941 was as follows: 89 in diploma courses and 38 in certificate courses.

In the special day classes for which certificates, equivalent to evening certificates, are awarded, 203 were enrolled.

In the evening classes 2,451 applications were received and 953 were enrolled, no student having his name placed in the register until he had been in attendance at least three times.

The school graduated at the close of the last school year 35 from the day classes and 385 from the evening classes. Of the evening graduates, 37 were of diploma grade and 348 were granted certificates.

The school offers three courses in the day classes, as follows: General Cotton Manufacturing, Chemistry and Dyeing, and Engineering. Evening classes are conducted four evenings a week for twenty-six weeks of the year and offer a wide choice of subjects to those who are employed. In addition, special day classes are open to those whose hours of employment prevent them from attending the evening classes, but enable them to take advantage of such classes during the day time.

The legislature at its last session granted to the school a special appropriation for the purpose of extending certain of the courses. A portion of this appropriation has now been expended to install a modern physics laboratory and to add to the equip-

ment of the electrical laboratory. The balance of the appropriation is to be used to add to the equipment of the dyeing laboratory, thus enabling the school to broaden its work in this department. With the completion of these additions, the present two year courses in Engineering, and Chemistry and Dyeing, will be extended to three years, making all courses offered by the school extend over a period of three years. It is expected that this new schedule will be put into effect with the opening of the 1942-1943 Fall Term.

In the summer of 1940, when the Government made an appropriation for the education of defense workers, the Bradford Durfee Textile School was one of the first in the State of Massachusetts to take advantage of the act. On July 8 of that year it started a class for training men in Machine Shop practice and accepted 36 men for this training. On July 16 it started a second class and 38 men were enrolled. Each class ran for 7 weeks, and the men attended 40 hours per week, making a total of 280 hours of instruction. At the completion of their work a very high percentage of the men were immediately inducted into defense work.

Again, during the past summer, the school conducted similar classes, one being started on May 16, another on June 16, and another on July 28. These classes were extended to 12 weeks of 40 hours each, making a total of 480 hours of instruction. The subjects given were Machine Shop practice, Shop Mathematics, and Blueprint Reading.

When the regular classes of the school opened in the Fall of 1941, it was decided to continue this special training through the school year; consequently, a class was started October 20 which continued up to January 9, when another class was started. These classes are in session from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M., which means the school is on a 24-hour schedule.

In addition to the above, the school is offering many courses in special day classes and in the evening classes which fit into defense work. Such courses are those in Mechanical Drawing, Machine Shop Practice, Welding, and Electricity. Thirteen such classes are being carried on at present with an enrolment of 418 men.

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE

The organization of the courses of instruction at the Institute covers two schools. One conducts classes on technological grade work for students who must be graduates of High Schools or Academies and the other is operated in the evening for those students who are working during the day time.

For the day student the Departments of Chemistry and Textile Coloring and the Textile Engineering offer four-year courses which lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Textile Chemistry and Bachelor of Textile Engineering respectively. The latter department provides five options, while the former provides for selected subjects — thus covering the more important branches of the industry. Each department offers graduate courses which lead to the Master's degrees. In addition to these there are three three-year courses: Cotton Manufacturing, Wool Manufacturing and Textile Designing — which meet the need of shorter courses. A diploma is awarded upon the successful completion of any one of these courses.

The evening courses of approximately thirty-five in number extend over periods of one to three years and are planned for those who are not necessarily graduates of the high school. They are intended for those who desire to improve their position in industry. In general, each course requires the attendance for two nights per week for twenty-one weeks of the year. The list of subjects include the following: Yarn Manufacturing, Designing, Weaving, Finishing, Chemistry and Dyeing, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Mathematics, Marketing, English and Engineering subjects.

The curriculum of the day school is developed from such basic subjects as Chemistry, Physics, English, Higher Mathematics and Drawing, and upon these rest the advanced courses of Textile Chemistry, Manufacturing, Engineering and Marketing. While these regular courses have been given upon the same grade as in former years, additional attention is given to the importance of color as applied by the designer and the dyer and as measured or evaluated by the physicist. The utiliza-

tion of fabric of correct design and color in garment design has received increased consideration. Such subjects as Yarn Manufacturing, Weaving, Designing, Finishing, Textile Chemistry, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Marketing, Business Administration and Languages give some indication of the breadth of training considered necessary for students who are to enter the production, distribution or development branches of the Textile industry.

The lack of additional equipment in the various laboratories of the Louis Pasteur Hall is a retardment to the present scope of the work and a restriction to further development. The need of additions and replacements of machines in the manufacturing laboratories becomes more and more urgent if students are to become familiar with modern equipment found in the various mills and plants. It is recognized that present-day war conditions prevent full consideration of these needs but with return to peace time the importance of adequate equipment to strengthen the courses of instruction must be realized if the industry is to maintain its usefulness.

The total registration in the day classes as of December 1, 1941, is 296. Of these 214 are from Massachusetts and 20 from other New England States, 50 from New York and New Jersey, 9 from other states of the United States and 10 from foreign countries. Although the total enrollment is slightly less than a year ago, the growth over the past seven years has been from 179 to 296 which includes a growth from 77 to 132 in the Chemistry and Textile Chemistry Department and a growth from 72 to 126 in the Textile Engineering Department.

At the Commencement in June, 1941, there were conferred 28 degrees, Bachelor of Textile Chemistry; 23 degrees Bachelor of Textile Engineering; 3 degrees Master of Textile Engineering and six diplomas in three-year courses.

The registration for the evening school as of December 1, 1941, is 1,288. Large classes were recorded in Mechanical Drawing, Machine Shop, Chemistry and Dyeing, and Selling and Advertising.

Of the 1,288 students, 723 are from Lowell, 172 from Lawrence and vicinity and 185 from other Massachusetts towns and cities. Besides these, 77 attended from the nearby textile centers of Nashua and other New Hampshire localities. At the graduation exercises held on April 8, 1941, 266 certificates were awarded.

The teaching staff is composed of seven professors as heads of departments, and thirty-three assistant professors and instructors, all of whom have both day and evening classes. In addition there are twenty-one instructors who come for evening classes only.

The buildings of the Institute are four in number and are located to form a quadrangle. They are inter-connected and supplied by heat and power from a separate power plant connected by tunnel to the other buildings. They are all of slow burning mill construction faced with yellow brick on the outside and thoroughly sprinkled. All of the buildings have two floors and a basement and two have in addition a third floor.

The condition of the lockers and shower and dressing rooms for physical education are in the same unsatisfactory condition as stated in last year's report. These facilities are very much poorer than found in other colleges and higher institutions of learning and should be rectified as early as possible.

The trustees are still unanimous in the belief that some appropriation should be made to provide modern facilities to meet the requirements of an active student body. Plans for such an expansion contemplating an addition to the present buildings have been prepared by the Engineering Department of the Institute.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL

The New Bedford Textile School is planning as far as possible, an all-out-defense program, putting every bit of man power and every machine into action to help bring about a speedy and successful termination of the present conflict.

The school is well equipped to teach defense subjects that will be of great value, since members of the faculty have had training along special lines.

Our chemistry department will be able to teach classes in food and nutrition which are all important during these days of war. Mr. Francis Tripp, B.S. in C.E., has had considerable experience in teaching vitamins and food analysis. He has also contributed to many scientific and industrial journals. A course of this type would stress the importance of vitamins, minerals, proteins, calories, carbohydrates and fats in food.

The above would be taught during the time our regular students were engaged in other study.

The chemistry department has operated during the past year under practically the same schedule as in the past.

Screen printing on an enlarged scale was introduced for the first time. A large volume of modern literature and samples of dyestuffs, cation-active softeners, detergents, wetting-out agents, waterproofing agents and fire retardents were obtained and tried out by the students. The finishing of textiles has been carried out with a broader practical aspect than in former years.

The General Textile Course is considered one of the best along the lines of instruction in cotton, rayons, celanese, rabbit fur, etc.

The Cotton yarn preparation department is of the most modern type, — individually motorized. Also, our weaving department is especially well equipped to give instruction in weaving the various kinds of cloth such as cotton and rayon twills and satins, cotton broadcloth, figured novelty shirtings, tropical gabardine suitings, cotton blankets, upholstery weaves, huckaback and Terry towelling, curtain patterns, overdrapes, jacquard dress goods, handkerchiefs and damasks.

In all departments and classes of the evening school there was a very good attendance, several departments were filled to capacity. Special classes in various subjects were formed whenever a need of same was evident.

REPORT OF THE NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1940-1941

Day students registered	173
Day students attending	144
Evening students registered	1,219
Evening students attending	898

GRADUATED JUNE, 1941

Day students graduated	40
Evening students graduated	140

CLASSIFICATION OF DAY STUDENTS BY COURSES

General Cotton Manufacturing Course	30
Chemistry, Dyeing and Finishing Course	55
Mechanical Course	37
Girls' Course in Textile Fabrics	13
Rayon Preparatory	1
Special Subjects	8
	<hr/> 144

CLASSIFICATION OF EVENING STUDENTS BY CLASSES

Carding and Spinning Department	115
Weaving and Warp Preparation Department	231
Designing and Analysis	37
Mechanical Department	314
Rayon, Knitting, Microscopy and Power Sewing Machines	142
Chemistry, Dyeing and Finishing Department	59
	<hr/> 898

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Day Schools and Departments

Increased industrial activity with corresponding wage increases has adversely affected vocational agricultural enrollments. During the depression period agricultural enrollments and graduate placements in both farming and in occupations allied to agriculture increased steadily.

Enrollments as of November, 1941, compared with a year ago, showed a decrease of 19.3% for the county agricultural schools and of 14.23% for all other agricultural schools and departments. However, departments at Agawam, Ashfield, Barnstable, New Salem, Middleboro, Weymouth and Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton, showed an average enrollment increase of 19.0%. The increased enrollment in these departments, outside of Agawam and Weymouth, may be due to the lack of increased industrial activity in those areas, and in the two centers excepted a desire to complete the training program has held students in school.

Although fewer pupils were enrolled in agricultural day school courses this year, an increase of 4.2% occurred in the number of youths coming from homes where the major portion of the family income was from farming.

Information submitted on the status of 1940 graduates shows that 78.9% were placed in agricultural occupations. This was a reduction of 5.1% below 1939, largely accounted for by the entrance of 3.3% of these graduates into industrial employment essential to national defense, and 3.7% enlisting in the armed forces. Although placement in agricultural occupations for all graduates in the classes of 1940 was below placements of a year previous, 5 departments and one county school placed a larger per cent in such occupations, and 4 departments held without change their record of 100% placement in agricultural occupations.

New classroom and shop facilities were turned over to the agricultural department at New Salem and the building dedicated as the Stowell Agricultural Building in memory of Mr. Edwin F. Stowell who had served for many years on the Board of Trustees of New Salem Academy. New Salem Academy, operated as a town High School, accommodates approximately 60 students of whom 28 are boys. Twenty-six (93.2%) of these boys were enrolled in vocational agriculture during the school year 1940-41. At New Salem, Stockbridge and Westport well equipped farm shops are available for use of agricultural students on account of equipment purchased for Out-of-School Youth, National Defense Training Programs.

This year Norfolk County Agricultural School celebrated its Twenty-fifth Anniversary. During the past 10 years 245 students were graduated in the full course program with 87% being placed in agricultural positions of which 76.3% were in farming. As 87% of the students attending this school come from homes where the minor portion of the family income is from farming, this placement record is outstanding.

Since 1932, the Massachusetts Association of Agricultural Instructors has recognized 76 instructors completing 10 years of actual service in the field of vocational agricultural education. Fifty-six of these men (73.6%) are still in service. This Association has also honored six men who have served vocational agricultural education in Massachusetts, four of whom are still in our service.

The Massachusetts State Department of Agriculture each year recognizes by a Certificate of Merit award the accomplishments of a vocational agricultural graduate. This year Mr. Norman R. Morgan, Andover, was awarded this certificate for Creditable Accomplishment in Poultry Management. Mr. Morgan was graduated from the Essex County Agricultural School in 1925. After he was graduated, Mr. Morgan worked on the Braeland Farm in North Andover, subsequently becoming foreman there. In 1928, he leased the poultry division of this farm and operated it until 1936. In that year, Mr. Morgan relinquished his lease and purchased fifty-eight acres, house and barn, the site of his present plant, in Andover. By remodeling the barn into a three-story laying house and then erecting a new three-story laying house, later enlarged, he now has capacity for 3,000 layers. In 1940, he hatched 40,000 chicks for his own use and sales.

EVENING SCHOOLS

Seven evening schools were in operation during 1940-41, and conducted 14 unit courses. This is an increase of 2 schools and 5 units over the previous year. Units of instruction were offered as follows:

Ashfield Agricultural Evening School: Farm Record Keeping.

Barnstable Agricultural Evening School: Vegetable Gardening and Fruit Growing.

Bristol County Agricultural Evening School: (2) Dairy Laboratory Practices, (2) Poultry Marketing.

Essex County Agricultural Evening School: Home Grounds and Garden Improvement, Dairy Farm Management, Agricultural Soils and (2) Dairy Laboratory Practices.

Hatfield Agricultural Evening School: Potato Growing Problems.

Norfolk County Agricultural Evening School: Landscape Gardening.

West Springfield Agricultural Evening School: Home Gardens and Home Grounds Improvement.

AGRICULTURAL TEACHER-TRAINING

Pre-Employment Teacher-Training. — During the year 1940-41, the undergraduate teacher-training in agriculture at Massachusetts State College has not changed in any significant item. The enrollment of new students in the teacher-training classes increased somewhat, but the number who were willing to go out as undergraduates for the period of apprentice-teaching was smaller. The expectation of a call to military service was the principal cause for the decision to continue college until called.

Each of the seniors placed on apprentice-teaching is classified as subject to early call, but their undergraduate work is ended. The rule recently adopted, requiring placement in farming for at least one summer during the college years, tends to give a better average of farm experience. With few exceptions, the quality of the candidates is excellent.

The Apprentice-Teaching plan has been satisfactory, and it has benefited both the trainee and the agricultural department in each case. At Dartmouth, the enrollment decreased so that an extra teacher was not needed, and the trainee has been transferred to Templeton.

The Summer School of 1941 at Massachusetts State College again restricted enrollment in vocational education because of the very small turnover in service. All of the men in these classes are now employed as teachers in our schools. Director R. O. Small and Supervisor J. G. Glavin rendered valuable assistance during the courses.

Service for Employed Teachers, as usual, continued to be the major activity of the Supervisor of Teacher-Training in Agriculture. Such service included the entire staff of 80 regular teachers and 20 part-time farm mechanics teachers, with greater attention to newer teachers and the schools having special problems. All teachers carried through approved programs of professional improvement, and a monthly "staff letter" in Teacher-Training has dealt with the more common problems of teachers.

The National Defense Training programs for out-of-school youth took some attention from the Teacher-Trainer, but because of the extra burden this placed on Supervisor Glavin, a part of his normal supervisory duties were carried by the Teacher-Trainer.

As usual, Professor W. S. Welles of the college followed the new teachers into their work, and gave supplementary assistance to other teachers who requested it.

In cooperation with the United States Office of Education, the Supervisor of Teacher-Training conducted an "evaluation" of selected departments with the assistance of a picked committee of instructors. The results were sent to Washington for compilation with the returns from 47 states, and further help should be returned to us. Some local values have already been observed.

The thirtieth annual Summer Conference for Professional Improvement was held August 4-6, 1941, at the Norfolk County Agricultural School at Walpole. During

these three days the formal sessions were addressed by Commissioner Walter F. Downey, Director R. O. Small, Dr. William A. Rose of the United States Office of Education, Sumner A. Parker, State Leader of County Extension Agents, and Supervisor John G. Glavin. Directors and instructors of agriculture provided the leadership and discussion in other sessions. Valuable exhibits of teaching devices and visual aids and instruction material were arranged by the teachers. At the banquet session, trophy keys for 25 years of service were presented to R. Arthur Lundgren of New Salem and John E. Gifford of Worcester. Mr. Lundgren was elected president for 1941-42.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

BOYS AND MEN

Day Schools

The day schools continue to attract many more students than can be accommodated. Again this year our schools have turned away hundreds of boys who could not be enrolled due to the lack of facilities. While the demand for skilled help is greatly increased because of national defense requirements, it is well known by the youth that without some training, jobs are still difficult to get. There has been an increase in the enrollment during the past year of over 23 per cent, due largely to the establishment of new departments in the present schools.

A new trade school was organized in Malden with three departments — Machine Shop work, Auto Repair, and Sheet Metal work. This school is located in the old High School building which has been remodeled to meet the needs of trade work. The equipment is all new and adequate to give excellent training to approximately 110 boys. There are 2 teachers in each of the departments.

A new school consisting of a general department has been organized in Nantucket. An interesting feature of this school is that its shop work is carried on in the "Coffin School," a private school established many years ago. This school has for years served the school boys and girls of this community in carrying on courses in shop work and homemaking. Its shop facilities for boys are now turned over for specific hours to the control of the School Committee. It is felt that this arrangement will strengthen the work being done and add to the usefulness which the school has rendered over many years.

A new trade school consisting of a Machine department was organized with 40 boys and 2 teachers in Marlboro, beginning September, 1941.

The Boston Trade School has organized to operate on 2 shifts, beginning in September to care for the large number of boys who wish trade training.

The Pittsfield Vocational School has enlarged its quarters and has added courses in Automobile Repair, Auto Body work, Sheet Metal work, Machine Drafting, Printing, and Welding.

Northampton and Brockton are each planning to add Machine Shop departments to their day schools, and Leominster is planning to organize its present courses in Machine Shop, Carpentry and Cabinet Making, which are now units of the general department, into trade departments.

The Quincy Trade School has added considerable equipment to its Machine department and has added another full-time teacher. This will enable this school to serve twice as many pupils in this department at a time when those trained in Machine Shop work are so needed.

The record of placement of graduates of both the all-day and cooperative schools for the school year 1939-40 compiled as of January, 1941, shows a percentage placed immediately in the trade, both day and cooperative schools, of 81 per cent at an average beginning wage of \$19.32. Both "percentage placed in the trade" and "beginning wage" shows a substantial increase over the previous year.

Due to the great demand for all kinds of skilled help, the graduates of 1941 left school much earlier than usual and, from such reports as are available, it is evident that practically 100 per cent are at work in the trades for which they were trained. Hundreds of boys who have become 18 years of age and have not been graduated are at work in the machine shops and probably many of these will not return to school upon its reopening in September.

Part-time Cooperative, Part-time Preparatory, and Apprenticeship Schools

Part-time cooperative schools of Boston have again a greater demand for boys than they can meet. This was very pronounced during the World War I and for quite a period afterward. The threat of war now increased the demand for young people with training in the mechanical trades, and so again there is increased interest on the part of the employers and the students for this type of trained workers and training.

A course in Welding was organized in the South Boston Cooperative High School with one teacher.

Classes in apprenticeship are being conducted in Beverly, Boston, Newton, Pittsfield and Springfield. Plans are being made to organize classes in Machine Shop work and Foundry work in Lowell.

There was a substantial increase in the apprenticeship group in Machine Shop work in Pittsfield. A similar increase was made in the size of the group of Machine Shop apprentices in the Springfield Armory in Springfield.

Some of the Boston groups were discontinued largely due to building trade conditions.

Evening Schools

Trade Extension courses for selected groups of journeymen were conducted in Boston: Welding for Ironworkers, Machine Shop work, Welding for Machinists, and Welding for Sheet Metal workers.

The evening schools have, in general, been well attended. Due to the fact that so many men are being called to work many hours of "overtime" because of the war effort, attendance has been somewhat unsatisfactory in some trades. This has resulted in the discontinuing of some courses already started. The need for giving training to those desiring to enter national defense industries has affected the Machine Shop courses especially.

Two new evening schools were established: in Malden, with departments of Auto Repair and Sheet Metal Drafting; and in Northbridge, with a Machine department consisting of courses in Machine Shop and Machine Drafting.

New courses were established in the following schools: Welding for Electricians, Bookbinding, Blueprint Reading and Shop Sketching for Machinists, and Strength of Materials, in the Pittsfield Evening Vocational School; and Applied Electricity in the Salem Evening Vocational School.

The following courses were re-established: Drawing for Carpenters, in Chicopee; Sheet Metal Drafting and Steam Engineering, in Holyoke; Painting and Decorating, in Medford; Electrical Wiring, in New Bedford; and Machine Shop Practice, in Westfield.

Attleboro Evening Industrial School was discontinued.

The following evening courses in established schools were discontinued: Pattern Making, in Beverly; Welding for Steam Fitters, Hand Composition and Linotype Operating (classes organized especially for journeymen), Architectural Drawing, Auto Ignition, Machine, and Sign Painting, in Boston; Radio work and Architectural Drawing, in Cambridge; Machine Shop, Auto Body work, Machine Drafting, Welding, and Radio Construction, in Chicopee; Radio Servicing, in Lawrence; Welding and Machine Shop work, in New Bedford; Machine Shop work, in Newton; Applied Decoration and Woodfinishing, in Northampton; Practical Electricity, Application of Plastics, and Machine Shop, in Pittsfield; Machine Drafting and Auto Repair, in Southbridge; Electroplating, in Springfield; and Welding and Painting and Decorating in Worcester.

GENERAL VOCATIONAL

General vocational departments are operated in twenty-nine Massachusetts communities. A department at Nantucket represents the most recently organized of such departments. One department has been discontinued and applications from two cities for the establishment of new departments are pending. A larger number of placements in employment from general vocational departments has been evident this year.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

When the Defense Program was launched in 1940, the factories of the United States had tens of thousands of machine tools, and the workers to operate them, for the production of modern machines for the home, transportation, agriculture, and for industry itself. With the emergency there came an immediate need for vast quantities of additional tools, and literally millions of additional men and women, skilled and semi-skilled workers, to carry out the requirements of producing machinery for defense.

The volume of production required by the Defense Program is tremendous — so unprecedentedly great that it defies the imagination. For instance, the Army and Navy need millions of Garand rifles, and there are seventy-two separate pieces of metal in each rifle. The original national goal was fifty thousand airplanes in a year's time. This means thousands of airplane engines a month. There are as many as eight thousand pieces of metal in each engine. Thousands of tanks a month are on the schedule. In a single tank there are fifteen thousand individual parts. Most of these parts must be machined on machine tools. It is easy, of course, to say, "Build hundreds of thousands of new machine tools and machines at once," but actual production is not so simple a matter. One point is particularly significant. When the Defense Program was launched, there had already become evident a shortage of skilled machinists and production hands. Increased output could be obtained only by training inexperienced men. Who would train them?

With this last problem in mind, the government turned to the institutions whose specific job over a period of years had been that of developing trained mechanics and workers in vocational schools. Here in Massachusetts a special program was set up in connection with the State-aided vocational schools, in which all the resources of plant equipment and personnel could be directed toward meeting the needs of the emergency situation. A special program was organized and in the period between July 1, 1940, and December 1, 1941, sixty-eight school centers in forty-six towns enrolled a total of fifteen thousand eight hundred and forty-six individuals, most of whom were without previous employment, and these people given basic mechanical instruction for a period of four hundred and eighty hours arranged in eight-hour per day or evening sessions. The program covered ten different kinds of occupational training divided as follows:

Light manufacturing operators — 335; Machine operators — 12,111; Pattern-maker helpers — 65; Sheet metal work helpers — 999; Welding helpers — 1,584; Pipe fitting helpers — 68; Radio production hands — 424; Machine production inspectors — 155; Plastics production hands — 60; Automobile mechanic helpers — 45.

Prospective Machine operators constitute 80 per cent; Welding workers, 10 per cent; and Sheet metal workers, 6 per cent, of the total number accepted for training.

More than 80 per cent of the 10,449 persons who have completed the training for placement in defense industries have been placed on actual jobs. The schools have individual records showing that 8,277 persons have thus been placed — an average of more than 500 placements each month. There is an average of 2,000 persons being trained in pre-employment refresher courses at any one time.

In addition, about 4,000 men have been trained for their first ratings on jobs in the U. S. Armories and Navy Yard, and 1,100 enlisted men for specialized mechanical service in the armed forces of the government.

Thousands of the persons accepted for placement training have come from the W.P.A. rolls. All have been unemployed. Typical instances of the change in economic status are represented in the following quotes:

"Long unemployed — trained and placed as welder — earning \$51.00 per week."

"Woman formerly earned \$7.00 per week as waitress. Now earning several times that amount in radio production job."

"Man in T —, no previous work — trained and placed at \$42.00 per week as lathe operator."

"Two men from Springfield in 8 weeks of training. Placed — earning \$80.00 to \$90.00 per week."

In the supplementary courses designed to upgrade and develop workers for more advanced skills and important work, 14,258 persons have been enrolled. They are divided as follows:

Aviation	215	Cooking (military)	23
Blueprint Reading	2,378	Welding skills	748
Drafting	1,723	Gas Engines Theory	12
Foundry helpers	27	Typing (military)	162
Industrial Electricity	138	Machine inspectors	360
Machine Skills	7,454	Automobile mechanics	111
Plastics manufacturing theory	56	Shop Construction	263
Sheet metal skills	244	Pipe Fitting	64
Radio manufacturing skills	154	Loom Fixing	38

A more detailed distribution of kinds of National Defense Training classes in Massachusetts vocational schools is as follows:

Airplane engine repair and maintenance	Ordnance inspection
Airplane rigging	Machine inspection-general
Auto mechanics for learners	
Auto ignition	Jewel cutting for precision instruments
Boat building	
Blueprint reading for electricians	Light manufacturing
Blueprint reading for pipe fitters	Loom fixing
Blueprint reading for plastics manufacturing	Machine operation for learners
Blueprint reading for welders	Screw machine operators
	Machine for advancement
Coppersmithing	Tool making
	Magneto Testing
Drafting for machinists	
Drafting for plastics moulding	Pattern making for helpers
Drafting for sheet metal workers	Pipe fitting for helpers
Drafting mathematics	Plastics chemistry
Tool designing	Plastics manufacturing technique
	Power stitching
Industrial electricity	
	Radio equipment manufacturing
Foundry work for learners	Radio assembly
	Radio testing
Gas engine operation	
Sheetplate for fabrication	Welding for learners
Sheet metal for learners	Welding for advancement
Sheet metal for advancement	Welding theory
Ship construction	
Stenography and typewriting (military)	

In addition to the placement training for unemployed persons and the supplementary training for advancement of employed workers, special service training for separate groups has been provided as follows:

Rural and non-rural out-of-school youth	925
N. Y. A. youth on work projects	2,530
Watchmen	350
Foremen	3,096

Together with all persons in the regular day and evening vocational schools, 60,000 persons in Massachusetts have been reached in the State vocational program in the period July, 1940–December, 1941. All of this work is related directly or indirectly to the total national effort of production for defense.

The program of Vocational Training of Defense Workers has cost money and involved much expenditure of effort by the Vocational Division in organizing and

supervising a total of 1,434 different and new vocational courses as follows: Pre-employment — 691; Special Groups — 385; Advancement — 358. The U. S. Government has allotted to Massachusetts a total of \$3,370,977.51 for instruction and equipment. The Vocational Division has in turn allotted the sum to local communities as follows: Instruction — \$2,315,989.97; Equipment — \$1,054,987.00. A portrayal of this special training is not complete without an expression of the full cooperation received from all involved. Vocational educators appreciate the opportunity for service and see in the task well done a growing respect for their field of endeavor which will carry over and increase opportunities in the Peacetime to come.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL TEACHER-TRAINING

Pre-employment Teacher-Training. — The demand for teachers in the regular trade schools, particularly in the metal trades, and the increased employment in industry together with the placement of eligible candidates in the National Defense Program has necessitated the expansion of our regular Teacher-Training Program. This year we have conducted four Teacher-Training classes in Boston, Fitchburg, and Worcester to build up our list of qualified candidates for day vocational schools. We have also conducted second year advanced Teacher-Training classes in Boston, Fitchburg, New Bedford, and Somerville. We have placed 28 men in teaching positions from our eligible list of candidates.

Training Teachers in Service. — A year ago a ruling was put into effect requiring all trade and related subjects teachers to either work at the trade or make satisfactory contact with the trade every two years. Last year the records show that many teachers in trade and industrial schools complied with the "work at the trade requirement," thereby adding to their trade experience and acquiring knowledge of new developments in industry by satisfactory contact with up-to-date practices. In addition, 362 teachers proposed professional improvement projects which had added to their professional standing.

Vocational Summer School at Fitchburg. — The Summer School conducted by the Vocational Division at the State Teachers College in Fitchburg opened on July 7 with an enrollment of 598 men and women. Fifty-three directors also attended the one-week conference. The Directors' Conference was presided over by Director Robert O. Small and the discussion was devoted to the National Defense Program. Mr. Powell M. Cabot, Director of the Massachusetts State Employment Service, and Colonel Frank McSherry, Director of the Defense Program, took part in the conference.

The regular Summer School for men was conducted as usual on the group conference basis and included meetings for the following trade groups:

Academic	Draftsmen	Plumbers
Auto Mechanics and	Electricians and Radio	Printers
Aviation	Machinists	Sheet Metal Workers
Cabinetmakers	Painters and Decorators	Welders
Carpenters	Patternmakers	

This year two classes covering the two units in the advanced teacher-training course were given. The following elective courses, including courses in shop work, were conducted in the afternoon:

Advanced Teacher-Training Course	Related Drafting for the Building
Advanced Automotive Ignition	Trades
Blackboard Drawing	Furniture Design
Metallurgy	Standard Practice in Drafting
Printing Estimating and Costs	Citizenship Training
Related Mathematics in the Machinist	Guidance and Testing
Trade	Art in Typography
Related Mathematics in the Electrical	Placement Clinic
Trade	

General assemblies were held on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The speakers included Commissioner Walter F. Downey, Director Robert O. Small, Mr. Clarence McDavitt of the O.P.M., Mr. Frederick Doyle of the General Electric

Company, Mr. John McCarthy, Assistant Commissioner in Charge of Vocational Education, New Jersey, and Colonel Frank McSherry of the Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

In addition to the one-week conference, two and four-week courses were offered with opportunities for shop training in woodwork, sheet metal, machine, printing and linotype operation.

The regular four-week training course for prospective teachers was conducted with an enrollment of 29.

This year at the Vocational Summer School in Fitchburg the first group of candidates for the degree Bachelor of Science in Education (Vocational) was given an opportunity to take courses for credit towards the requirement for 30 hours in residence at the Teachers College. The Vocational Division offered the following credit courses:

The Aims and Philosophy of Vocational Education
Advanced Cabinetmaking
Psychology of Vocational Education, Teaching Ethics and Labor Laws
Techniques of Vocational Guidance

National Defense Teacher-Training Classes. — The National Defense Program created an unusual demand for shop teachers qualified to teach machine shop work, welding, sheet metal work and other trades involved. Much of the Teacher-Training program this year was devoted to the preparation of teachers for National Defense classes. Classes were conducted at Boston, Lawrence, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Springfield, and Worcester. The classes were conducted for two evenings a week for a total of 30 hours' instruction, which includes job analysis, lesson planning and methods of teaching. This year a total of 527 qualified tradesmen were training in these classes with a placement total of 231 in National Defense classes. Many others have been placed as instructors in the Defense Industries.

An intensive three-day conference was conducted for National Defense instructors at Fitchburg Teachers College, June 25, 26 and 27, 1941, for instructors of machine shop work, sheet metal work, welding, and light manufacturing courses. One hundred and twenty-five men were in attendance upon this conference.

Intensive instruction in teaching methods and course analysis was given to the group by members of the Teacher-Training staff. Commissioner Downey, Mr. Small and members of the staff were speakers at three general assemblies.

On Saturday, June 28, in co-operation with officials of the Navy Yard, a test was given to all instructors of welding at the East Boston High School. This test was for the purpose of acquainting the instructors with the procedure for testing applicants at the Navy Yard and at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company. On September 26, 1941, a welding test was given at the Boston Navy Yard. All instructors to teach welding in the National Defense Program will be required to successfully pass this test.

At the request of the United States Navy officials, an intensive one-week training course in conference leadership and instructor training was conducted in Boston by members of the Teacher-Training staff cooperating with Lieutenant Commander Frank Cushman of the United States Navy. Seventeen men were enrolled in this class. Of this number, 11 were commissioned as lieutenants in the United States Naval Reserve and were assigned as training officers in Navy Yards throughout the country.

Special Teacher-Training Activities

Firemen Training. — The National Defense Program has greatly stimulated our firemen training service. We have confined our efforts to giving training in fire control to auxiliary fire departments which are organized under the direction of the various chiefs.

We have changed our course to include the control of incendiary fires and specialized in techniques of fire control, meeting requirements for defense work.

Work has been particularly important in small towns where no formal training for firemen has been carried on.

The Demonstration Truck has been used in connection with these auxiliary fire departments by the assigned drillmasters.

Mr. Louis J. Gaetani, the Assistant Supervisor for the Field of Public Service Occupations, was called into service by the Navy and assigned to the Norfolk Navy Yard as a lieutenant. In Mr. Gaetani's absence a qualified drillmaster will be assigned to carry on his work. At present, Lieutenant Sidney P. Brearley has secured a leave of absence from the Needham Fire Department for this service.

The program itself has been varied. Supervision of zone school work for fire prevention and fire fighting, preparation of much new instructional emergency material, training of additional instructors for zone and local schools have been carried forward at a constantly increasing tempo.

A new zone school center was organized in the City of Quincy. Twenty officers were in attendance at an instructor training course conducted at Brookline. A special 30-hour conference was conducted at the same place with a corps of instructors to study means of further standardizing evolutions and emergency practices. During this year 16 zone classes were conducted with a total enrollment of 469 men. Special classes were conducted at:

Andover	Conway	Hamilton	Watertown	Whitman
Ashland	Dartmouth	Russell	Wenham	Winthrop
Barnstable	Erving	Shelburne	West Acton	
Charlemont	Feeding Hills	South Deerfield	West Concord	
Concord	Greenfield	Stow	Whitinsville	

with a total enrollment of 707.

Foremen Training. — Foremen training classes were conducted at Attleboro (2), Boston (5), Braintree (1), Lawrence (1), Lowell (2), Lynn (10), New Bedford (3), Quincy (3), Salem (1), Springfield (6), Stowe (1), Waltham (2), Worcester (1). Enrolled in these classes were 771 men. This is a popular service within industry. By assigning skilled mechanics, trained in teaching techniques, to the task of breaking in green workers training periods have been shortened and production schedules stepped up. Several firms in process of expansion asked for a training program for prospective foremen. This type of training has been set up and is now functioning.

Watchmen Training. — Not for years has greater importance been attached to the responsibilities and duties of the watchman. This fact has been reflected in the work done with watchmen during the current year. Instruction for watchmen in the Springfield and Boston areas dealt largely with prevention and control of sabotage and fire arising from the war situation. Three classes were conducted with an enrollment of 349 men.

Training within Industry Program. — The Office of Production Management has organized the so-called Training within Industry Program. We have co-operated with this division, which is under the direction of Mr. Clarence G. McDavitt, District Representative, Office of Production Management, by conducting an institute for training conference leaders in our classroom in this building. These conference leaders will be scheduled to conduct training courses for foremen in the industries which have National Defense orders.

To further co-operate with this agency, we have assigned three trained conference leaders as schedule men; one in Springfield, one in Worcester, and one in Boston. These men are all paid directly from Federal funds on a per diem basis and are under our general supervision.

This work will result in a stepping up of our foremen training program, which is also part of the National Defense Progra .

TRADE, INDUSTRIAL, AND HOMEMAKING EDUCATION

GIRLS AND WOMEN

The number of graduates (312) from the Girls' Day Industrial Schools for the year 1939-40 shows an increase of 32.2% above the previous year. Actually, 52 more individual placements were made in 1939-40, even though the per cent of graduates placed in the trade for which training was given (86%) was 7.5% less than the previous year. The average entering wage (\$13.88) was \$1.47 per week more than in the year 1938-39. Many girls worked on a commission basis or received room and meals in addition to their weekly wage.

George-Deen funds have made possible the establishment of a part-time trade preparatory school, consisting of a course in Power-Stitching, in Leominster.

Continued effort has been made to help teachers evolve a sound philosophy of homemaking education, and to determine their objectives and program of work in terms of the immediate needs and interests of the girls in actual family living situations.

An increasing number of boys have been served effectively in the vocational homemaking program this past year.

The schools have given considerable assistance to the local Red Cross, British Relief Agencies, and other local agencies helping families with immediate problems growing out of the National Defense program.

A new vocational household arts school has been successfully established in the high schools in Canton, Chicopee, Newburyport, Wellfleet, and West Bridgewater.

The Chicopee Household Arts School, General Vocational Department, has been discontinued.

Continued effort has been made to broaden the scope of the adult homemaking program. At the annual conference of directors and supervisors of the adult homemaking classes, possible trends in the development of the program were discussed. Special consideration was given to the value of the Practical Art Classes for Women in the National Defense program, especially in the field of nutrition, home-nursing and first-aid, in helping the women to meet the rising costs of living in a more intelligent and practical manner.

Although the total number of women enrolled in the adult homemaking classes during 1940-41 shows only a very slight gain (65) over the previous year, a very marked change actually took place in the personnel of the classes. In five mill cities, many of the women who had expected to attend classes were employed on night shifts at the mills. Their places in the adult homemaking classes were filled by women who had been on the waiting list for some time. Thus waiting lists have been absorbed and a new group of women has been reached.

A new practical art program has been established in Nantucket, including units of instruction in dressmaking; and in Northbridge, including units of instruction in dressmaking, foods, and home nursing.

New units of instruction in home nursing have been established in the practical art classes in Dighton.

Units of instruction in the practical art program have been re-established as follows: dressmaking in Chelsea, and foods in Everett.

Units of instruction in the practical art program have been temporarily suspended, as follows: foods and home nursing in Gloucester, and home nursing in Webster.

PRE-EMPLOYMENT TEACHER-TRAINING AND TRAINING TEACHERS IN SERVICE

Pre-Employment Teacher-Training. — In June, 1941, teachers qualified for teaching in vocational and continuation schools were graduated from the four-year vocational household arts course at the State Teachers College at Framingham. During the school year 1940-41, vocational household arts students did undergraduate apprentice teaching for six weeks at New Bedford, Essex County, or Smith's (Northampton) All Day Household Arts Schools, and for two weeks in the Household Arts Departments in the high schools at Dartmouth, Lee or Shelburne. Students, also, had eight days of supervised trade experience in Boston at the Brittany Coffee Shop, College Club, Trade School for Girls, and Women's City Club.

As a part of the vocational household arts training at the State Teachers College at Framingham, graduate apprentice teaching, made possible by the use of George-Deen funds, was continued a seventh year. Three vocational household arts 1940 graduates were assigned for full-time work for one year with supervision by the resident supervisor at Framingham and by heads of the local household arts schools in Essex County, New Bedford, and Smith's (Northampton) Household Arts Schools. Four graduate apprentice teachers in vocational household arts for the school year 1940-41 satisfactorily completed their training and secured positions in vocational household arts schools and otherwise.

A teacher-training course of 80 hours was conducted in Boston by an assistant supervisor for thirty-five prospective teachers, otherwise qualified to teach home-making work in adult classes.

At the 1941 Vocational Summer School at the State Teachers College at Fitchburg, the usual teacher-training courses of varying lengths were conducted by supervisors for candidates otherwise qualified for teaching in trade, continuation or household arts schools, or in practical art classes for women. These courses dealt with the principles, philosophy and current problems of vocational education; also with methods of teaching, including practice teaching in the respective types of schools.

Training Teachers in Service. — During the school year 1940-41 the women supervisors made 308 visits to continuation and vocational schools for women and girls and 665 visits to individual teachers, rendering service to schools and to innumerable teachers in connection with the school visits or office conferences. These supervisory visits and contacts were made for the purpose of assisting local authorities in maintaining and promoting satisfactory standards of work.

Professional improvement programs of study and research which have helped to improve their work in their respective schools have been completed by all teachers.

Special training for teachers in service, under provision of the George-Deen funds and in accordance with plans developed with and agreed upon by the Supervisor of Teacher-Training, has been conducted for a fourth year by heads of all day household arts schools in Essex County, Lowell, New Bedford, and Smith's (Northampton).

In the Spring of 1941, a thirty-hour course in "Preparation of Well-Balanced Meals" was conducted at Worcester for teachers of Practical Art classes in home-making; and in the Fall of 1941 in Lynn, for Essex County Practical Art teachers, a thirty-hour course in "Adult Homemaking Education." Approximately, thirty-five different women teachers were enrolled in these two courses.

In place of the usual annual conference for directors and supervisors of Practical Art Classes in Homemaking, regional conferences for teachers of these classes were held by the State supervisors at Brockton, Lawrence, and Somerville, in order to discuss the Adult Homemaking program in relation to the national emergency, also other matters. The State supervisors met with teachers in Practical Art classes for women in Boston for the same purpose. Approximately one hundred and fifty supervisors and teachers of Practical Art classes for women attended these meetings.

The Fifth Annual Conference for the heads of the All-Day, Day Household Arts Schools, was held in Lowell in November, 1941. At the conference, the chief topics for consideration were: Reorganization of courses to meet the national emergency; home project visiting; instruction in consumer education; in-service training of teachers, and other matters pertaining to the work of the school.

In November, 1941, the first week-end conference of vocational household arts teachers, newly appointed in State-aided vocational household arts schools, was held by the State supervisors for approximately twenty-five teachers at the State Teachers College, Framingham. It was called for the purpose of helping teachers in their initial work, and to discuss the adaptation of the vocational homemaking program to meet the national emergency.

The State supervisors cooperated with the Massachusetts Home Demonstration Service in their four conferences held in certain counties to consider "Family Financial Planning in the Present Economic Situation." Approximately one hundred and fifty Household Arts teachers, of whom many were in vocational household arts work, attended these conferences.

Several outlines were prepared, namely, "Practical Art Classes in Massachusetts," which included questions and answers showing details of existing programs and procedures in organizing; "Recipes for More Varied Use of Surplus Commodities," as presented at the Seventh Annual School Lunch Conference at Fitchburg, July, 1941; and "Suggested Helps in Teaching Science Related to Hair and Skin at State-Aided Vocational Schools," Fitchburg, July, 1941. Bulletin No. 340, "Establishment and Administration of Day Household Arts Schools (State-aided Vocational Schools)" (Revision of Bulletin No. 293) was completed.

At the 1941 Vocational Summer School at State Teachers College, Fitchburg, professional improvement courses were held from July 7 to August 1, for supervisors

and teachers of Household Arts, Continuation, and Trade Schools for girls, and Practical Art classes for women. All conference members considered outstanding accomplishments during the school year 1940-41, also activities, problems and methods of teaching in their respective types of schools. In the forum the second and third weeks, "Homemaking for National Defense" was considered. As in former one-week conferences, each teacher selected from the following program that which would help her most in her school work: Academic conference, including the consideration of reading, oral English, consumer economics, social studies, and related mathematics; refresher conference in nutrition; vocational science conference; fabric institute; personal living; home crafts from inexpensive materials; dressmaking techniques; photography especially for school use; furniture finish; foods and nutrition; choral speech and oral English; Girls' Vocational School activities and accomplishments; diagnosis of classroom problems and pupil management; arrangements of exhibits and window display; art conference; guiding and testing. One or two-week courses were conducted in home crafts from inexpensive materials; slip covers and draperies; repair of stuffed furniture; millinery; foundation pattern drafting and grading, and advanced clothing; ladies' tailoring.

Through the cooperation of the American Red Cross and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Child Hygiene Division, one-week courses in home nursing, advanced first aid instruction, and food and nutrition with special reference to emergency feeding, were conducted.

The seventh one-week School Lunch conference for homemaking teachers and others responsible for the school lunch work in various localities in the State was conducted with the cooperation and help of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, Child Hygiene Division. All conference members considered problems of the school luncheon, including food cost; nutrition education in the school lunchroom, and demonstration of use of surplus commodities.

At the 1941 Vocational Summer School 342 women were in attendance of whom 205 attended for various lengths of time, teacher-training or professional improvement courses especially for vocational teaching; 39 school lunch managers attended the school lunch conference; and 63 the one-week courses in home nursing, first aid, or emergency foods work.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELING

The Occupational Information and Counseling service is assisting the local communities in organizing their vocational guidance programs. These activities are being organized for the purpose of giving the youth in various communities a minimum of occupational competence. This is necessary in order that these youth may make the adjustment from school to employment as easily as possible.

This work is being effected by the organization of advisory committees for Vocational Guidance. These committees are composed of representatives from industry, business, labor, civic and fraternal, school, home and religious and racial organizations. These committees are finding employment opportunities in the local area, ascertaining the requirements for each and helping the school to determine how they may prepare for these opportunities. The work of these local vocational guidance advisory committees has resulted in full and part-time coordinators in the school. It is the function of this officer to coordinate the work of the school and the committee.

These local advisory committees on vocational guidance have been organized at Andover, Pembroke, Southbridge, North Adams, Marlboro, Malden, Westport and Wilmington. Committees are also in the process of organization at Weymouth, Sharon and New Bedford.

Conferences were conducted at the Vocational Summer School in July on Tests and Measurements. About seventy instructors attended.

Two courses carrying two (2) hours of college credit toward the degree of Ed.M. and B.S. in Ed. were given at the State Teachers College, Fitchburg. These courses were conducted for six weeks. About twenty teachers from various types of schools attended.

Five-year follow-up studies of school leavers are being conducted at Littleton and Malden. One has been completed at Andover. Two more are in the process of organization; one at Newburyport and the other at Lenox.

Conferences on techniques and procedures in vocational guidance were conducted in February and April for personnel in the advanced teacher-training course.

The Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling service assisted in organizing and carrying out the Vocational Guidance program for the American Vocational Association Convention. This service has direct charge of the selection and advisement program for the Vocational Education of Defense workers. Conferences were conducted with the W.P.A. Employment service in April and May at Springfield and Boston. As a result of these conferences standard procedures for counseling and selection were organized. Assistance has been rendered to all of the defense training centers in the administration and interpretation of aptitude tests and tabulating past experience of the candidate seeking admission for training. A study is being made of a sampling of trainees to determine the correlation between selection procedures and training, and the correlation between selection procedures and success on the job.

The Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling service has assisted 365 individuals in making an adjustment to their employment problem.

The work of vocational education has been promoted by speaking at civic and professional organizations. The service is continuing its work with agricultural agencies and the agricultural service is trying to furnish more effective vocational counseling for rural youth.

In May, the second annual conference of State Supervisors of Occupational Information and Vocational Guidance was held at the U. S. Office of Education in Washington. Our service was represented. The conference discussed the ways and means of making Vocational Guidance more effective in the defense effort.

DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS EDUCATION

The development of the program of distributive education during this past year has been consistent and creditably progressive. Increasingly greater response by the merchants of the state is evident as each year affords them new opportunities to know of and appreciate what specialized professional improvement through training can mean to the efficiency and usefulness of their store personnel. There is every indication that the over-all program is moving steadily forward on a sound basis, recognizing and meeting community needs as these take articulate shape.

The drug and hardware areas of retailing still remain largely undeveloped. There is evidence, however, that the drug field will arrange this new year for a broadly conceived, state-wide training program, unlike in its extensiveness any previous attempt to provide specific training for a particular field of retailing. Co-operative training classes are being established as rapidly as sound administration permits.

The need for an alert program of training is becoming acutely evident as the national defense effort acquires momentum. Store personnel are rapidly shifting as more attractive, temporary jobs open up in the defense industries. Few communities are excepted in industrial Massachusetts. Jobs in retailing, previously attractive to young men, are now exceedingly difficult to fill. New workers, recruited from every source available, are entering upon store work poorly prepared. It would appear that through training, this personnel fault could be reduced wherever the local schools are appreciative of the urgency of the situation. Certainly, the opportunity for rendering measurable service to employers in the field of Distribution will be, in these next months lying ahead, more specific than has been the case for many years.

The results of training are real and frequently measurable. Advancement, greater satisfaction with one's present job, and increasing enthusiasm on the part of merchants for the training job being done are evident on all sides. The willingness of local merchants groups to turn to this educational program for relief of their mounting personnel problems is the best evidence of the significance of past training to them and their employees.

To the teacher-training program made available during the summer of the school year 1940-41, was added a week of advanced professional improvement for those teachers who had completed their teacher-training certificate requirements. Names and length of courses offered: (a) Elementary Teacher-training — two separate classes covering the same ground, one week in length, each of thirty clock hours duration; (b) Advanced Teacher-Training — one week in length of thirty clock hours; (c) Advanced Professional Improvement — one week in length of thirty clock hours. These programs were so arranged as to accommodate store vacation schedules.

The number of teacher-trainees enrolled in each program was as follows: Elementary Teacher-Training — 17; Advanced Teacher-Training — 12; Advanced Professional Improvement — 4.

Training programs, classified by types, were offered in the following communities:

1. Cooperative part-time:

Boston	}	Ready-to-wear field
Brockton		
Holyoke		
Newton		
Pittsfield		
Springfield		
Worcester		
Boston	}	Food merchandising field
Holyoke		

2. Part-time:

Attleboro	Lynn
Brockton	Medford
Fitchburg	Northampton
Holyoke	Salem
Leominster	Worcester

3. Evening extension:

Attleboro	Lynn
Brockton	Medford
Fitchburg	Northampton
Holyoke	Salem
Leominster	Worcester

ART IN INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

The part-time art courses in Industry and Business carried on cooperatively between the Division of Vocational Education and the Massachusetts School of Art have been continued during the year under the direction of the Supervisor, Mr. Frank L. Allen, with three assistants, in ten classes.

Four issues of the Art News Letter have been published during the year and distributed to Massachusetts industrialists and business men throughout the State.

The Supervisor prepared and directed two courses of lectures, on Typography and Photography, for classes at the Vocational Summer School at Fitchburg during the week of July 7, 1941.

Capacity classes filled the available studios at the Plymouth Pottery. The production of the Guild has found a ready market, and the reputation of the ware increases. The small figurines of Pilgrim types produced there have been strengthened this year by the groups of Victorian and later American types developed by several members of the Guild.

The matter of Color is receiving continued emphasis. Special groups in Massachusetts, such as the Boston Color Group and the Art Department of Wheaton College, have given much attention to Color programs with wide effects not only on teaching groups but also on industrialists producing goods involving Color.

The Bureau of Standards of the United States Government, having adopted during this year the Munsell System of Color as its standard, there has naturally been increased attention pointed to this System. Prominent firms are adopting it for their uses, and the classes opened in November for instruction in this System have met with enthusiastic response from widely varied industries.

Recent issues of the News Letter have sought through comment and indication to emphasize the breadth of the field of Design interest in Massachusetts. Space does not permit us to cover the entire list, but in recent issues the notes include Typography and Printing, Printing Inks in their relation to Munsell standardization, the activities of special members of the Printing Industry and the various clubs of the Printing House Craftsmen, Handicrafts in various cities and towns, exhibitions and activities of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts and National Groups, also State Craft Organizations. Noted also, were the excellent Design programs conducted at the Boston and Worcester Museums of Fine Art, with emphasis on the Arts of Design for Industry which their collections so notably exhibit, and those of the Boston Institute of Modern Art, which in addition to its painting and sculpture programs and a vigorous lecture series has held one important exhibition of Contemporary Glass, another of Plastics, and exhibitions of Printing, Ceramics, Tapestries and Architecture.

New part-time art courses in Industry and Business are carried on cooperatively between the Division of Vocational Education and the Massachusetts School of Art under the direction of the Supervisor. These new classes were held as follows:

<i>Firms</i>	<i>New Courses Number</i>	<i>Name</i>
Boston, Members of the class representing Designers and Heads of Departments of firms in Boston and Vicinity	17	Color for Industrial Designers
Boston, Members of the class representing Designers and Heads of Departments of firms in Boston and Vicinity	9	Basic Industrial Design
Worcester, Members of various Engraving and Printing firms in Worcester and Vicinity	18	Advertising Layout and Typography
North Attleboro, Members of the class from Evans Case Company	14	The Elements of Color
Newton, Group I, Members from the Bachrach Studios, Inc.	16	Portrait Drawing for Photographers
Newton, Group II, Members from the Bachrach Studios, Inc., and the Boston Photographers' Association and Vicinity	12	Portrait Drawing for Photographers
Norwood, Members from the Plimpton Press, Norwood Press, Ambrose Press	7	Typography
Worcester, Members of various Engraving and Printing firms in Worcester and Vicinity	11	The Munsell Color System
Worcester, Members of various Engraving and Printing firms in Worcester and Vicinity	9	The Munsell Color System
Cambridge, Members from cities around Boston and from Boston	13	The Munsell Color System

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

Continuation school work is now generally associated with the general vocational work in terms of location, offerings and other factors.

A comparative statement regarding the enrollment and the courses offered in these schools will be found on pages 56 and 57.

REHABILITATION SECTION

LEGISLATION

No new legislation which directly affects the work of the Rehabilitation Section was enacted during the 1940-1941 Biennial session of the Legislature.

ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURE

By definition, rehabilitation is the rendering of a person, disabled by physical defect or infirmity, whether congenital or acquired by accident, injury, or disease, who is or may be expected to be totally or partially incapacitated for remunerative occupation, fit to engage in such remunerative employment. In Massachusetts since 1921 this work has been entrusted to the Rehabilitation Section. It is strongly vocational in its objectives and is administered as part of the Division of Vocational Education. Stress is thus laid at once upon the fact that rehabilitation programs in Massachusetts are based primarily upon training for specific jobs taught as nearly as possible by trade methods so that handicapped men and women as a direct result of their training will be able to earn living wages. Federal funds administered by the Social Security Office in Washington from which State funds are matched dollar for dollar have made it possible for State programs to develop and continue and, furthermore, through its interest certain definitions, standards, and policies are on the whole uniform throughout the nation. All handicapped persons, who reside in Massachusetts and whose disabilities are physical and permanent and may be said to constitute genuine vocational handicaps, are eligible for referral to the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Section. They may, of course, apply directly themselves without the intervention of any social agency or third person. During the original and subsequent interviews, the Rehabilitation worker and the handicapped person move toward a workable plan of rehabilitation, preferably involving training, that will enable the handicapped person to become self-supporting. This plan may involve arranging for the purchase of an artificial appliance as well as for training. Of this phase of the work more will be said later in the report. Further medical checkup may appear necessary before any expense can be undertaken by the Rehabilitation Section. The eventual training may involve the use of a public or a private school, of a shop and an instructor, or the use of extension courses, either by correspondence or in class work. Sometimes a combination of all these services may make up the final plan. The ultimate program is based on medical recommendations, the past experience, skills, special tastes and abilities of the handicapped person, and on a general survey of job opportunities as they are known or likely to be available. The success of the plan is primarily dependent on the trainee's perseverance and upon the active interest and supervision of the member of the Rehabilitation staff assigned to the case.

In an extended use of public educational funds, the Rehabilitation Section is allowed to pay tuition in a school or shop, transportation to and from a place of training during a course, and to purchase supplies used in connection with training. It can not be emphasized too strongly that these services involve no more charity than would attendance at the public high school in any community. How payment of such expenses develops any given program will be shown in the Illustrative Cases which follow.

It is clear that in the present National emergency the handicapped are to play an important part. It will be possible for well-trained physically handicapped men and women to release for heavier work in the defense industries many of those workers who are able bodied. The Rehabilitation Section has continued to seek basic training that will prove valuable to the handicapped at such times as these. Further, through the various check-ups in health standards and the examination of young men in connection with the draft, physical disabilities that have prevented a properly full life in terms of occupation will be discovered, and the Rehabilitation Section will have opportunity to serve a further group who have been in need of help.

Any person too seriously disabled to enter employment is usually not considered feasible rehabilitation material. Details in regard to who is eligible for help from

the Rehabilitation Section are given in the pamphlet entitled "Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons Disabled in Industry or Otherwise," which may be obtained by applying to the Department of Education, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

COOPERATION

By special arrangement with the Division of the Blind, the Rehabilitation Section asks that plans be made by that Division for all individuals whose handicap is that of restricted vision. For such cases the Rehabilitation Section may assume costs of tuition and transportation after a workable plan has been made. Automatically, the Department of Industrial Accidents refers to the Rehabilitation Section all cases known to them where there has been an accident sufficiently disabling to require the injured employee to seek a new occupation. Men and women with a physical handicap thus referred by the Industrial Accident Board receive letters from the Rehabilitation Section which tell them of the re-training opportunities available to them under the law if they are unable to return to their former employment as a result of the accidents they sustained while at work. Employers at whose plant or shops the accidents occurred also receive letters describing the work of the Rehabilitation Section and expressing a readiness to help them plan for the return of their injured employees into employment that is suitable in terms of their handicaps, especially if new skills are going to be necessary for such return. Every effort is made to follow up these letters to both employees and employers, so that any re-training may begin before the injured employees are too thoroughly discouraged about the likelihood of their being able once more to undertake gainful employment. A special emphasis naturally arises on those cases where amputations have been necessary as a result of injuries. At the office of the United States Employment Service, similar automatic referrals are made when handicapped men and women apply for employment and appear to have no trades or special skills to offer employers in any field served by the employment agency. One member of the Rehabilitation Section regularly visits the United States Employment Service Office in order that the Rehabilitation Staff may learn where the principal demands for employment are each week. The Rehabilitation Section in turn refers to the Employment Offices handicapped persons well-equipped to enter industry or business when their training and experience indicate that they are capable of seeking employment on the open market. However, even in such cases, the Rehabilitation Section is often able to cooperate with the United States Employment Service by preparing a prospective employer for the applicant's being handicapped and by offering to provide supplementary training that will make the worker especially valuable on long range service. It is expected that one worker at the United States Employment Office will be assigned to interview handicapped applicants and to exchange information in regard to their possible employment with the interested workers on the Rehabilitation staff. The Department of Public Welfare renders the Rehabilitation Section specialized service when, at the request of the Department of Education, workers from the Department of Public Welfare visit the homes and families of those handicapped people who are applying under the policies of the Rehabilitation Section for maintenance during training. Full reports are rendered to the Department of Education stating the extent of need that has been found for such aid as a result of the investigation made in accordance with the rules regarding payment of living costs during training programs.

In addition to these services, for which cooperation is provided by law, with four other public departments, the Rehabilitation Section is sent many cases by other public and private social agencies throughout the Commonwealth. Hospital social service departments send many patients for advice and special training when they are well enough to consider employment. In turn, the Rehabilitation Section often asks that medical social workers steer handicapped people who apply for help to the Rehabilitation Section and whose handicaps may be of long standing and for which little has been done medically for some time. Any private individual who is interested in a handicapped man or woman residing in Massachusetts is free to refer his or her acquaintance to the Rehabilitation Section for advice and consultation on possible plans. The thanks of the Rehabilitation Section are extended to all the workers in the various agencies who have helped in its work during this year. Out-

standing assistance has been given by the Boston Guild for the Hard of Hearing and its affiliated offices in their services in testing hard of hearing applicants for rehabilitation for whom it seems advisable that help in the purchase of a hearing aid should be part of the whole rehabilitation plan. These tests during which a hard of hearing person is able to try a model of each of the types of standard aids manufactured, enable the Rehabilitation Section to be sure that the selection of the hearing aid which it helps purchase has not been unduly influenced by sales pressure or any special extraneous circumstance.

In this connection, the Rehabilitation Section feels that its cooperative services in regard to the purchase of artificial appliances and hearing aids have not been in the past sufficiently stressed. The funds set aside by Massachusetts for Rehabilitation services are matched by Federal funds. For the purchase of artificial appliances, no money from Massachusetts funds is available, but since the Federal funds permit such purchases, often vital to a rehabilitation program, the Rehabilitation Section raises through various social agencies, hospitals, special funds, and service clubs, half the cost of the needed appliances, deposits this money with the State Treasurer, and then matches with the available Federal funds the sum of money deposited. This means that many hundred dollars each year are found for Massachusetts citizens who need these specialized services. As the sums of money involved in buying aids and appliances are often large in terms of what agencies can contribute to any one case, it is not infrequent for a member of the Rehabilitation Section staff to have to approach three and four agencies on one case, obtaining from each agency part of the sum needed. The purchase of an artificial appliance or of a hearing aid is made only when the whole rehabilitation plan demands its use. When an appliance plays such contributory part in a rehabilitation, a signal service has been rendered by the agencies that have contributed toward the expense. The Rehabilitation Section is grateful to all those who have helped in this type of program.

MAINTENANCE

By a special act of the Legislature the Rehabilitation Section has been enabled to provide weekly living costs during training to handicapped men and women who meet the requirements of application for such help. The sum of money set aside for the use of the Rehabilitation Section for maintenance of its trainees during a program of training is not large and, therefore, these restrictions in regard to who is eligible to apply for such help limit its use definitely to certain kinds of programs. In order for a prospective trainee to ask for such maintenance, the program planned must be a relatively short unit of training with strong probability of employment when the training period is finished. The applicant must be either the head of a family whose income ceases during the period of re-training or a single person who is living away from home. Most frequently, the maintenance money is used to support a person who must leave his or her own town or city in order to take training where it is available under the best conditions that can be arranged. As the paragraph headed Cooperation explains, all investigations as to the actual need of applicants are made by the Department of Public Welfare.

During the year ending November 30, 1941, eight applications for maintenance were filed with the Rehabilitation Section and approved by the Department of Public Welfare.

STATISTICS

During the period extending from August, 1921, through November 30, 1941, the Rehabilitation Section has offered its services to 14,471 persons in the Commonwealth. From that large group of physically handicapped persons, 6,245 men and women were registered for further plans as susceptible for and interested in vocational training. Of the cases so registered, 2,931 persons were subsequently rehabilitated by training and suitable placements, while the cases of 2,540 persons were closed for other reasons such as illness, death, removal from the state or entry into other employment. A full classification of registrants is shown in the table on page 68.

During the year December 1, 1940, to November 30, 1941, 354 persons were placed in training by the Rehabilitation Section, employment training comprising 179 programs. In the training of adults who are in need of rehabilitation employment training on the job itself has been found a satisfactory and practical method of vocational education. Public schools and public institutions furnished training in 84, or 23.73%, of all cases that were given any instruction. Private institutions throughout the state were used in 46, or 12.99% of the cases. Since correspondence courses offered by the Massachusetts Division of University Extension may legitimately be considered public training, the extension courses given to Rehabilitation trainees bring a full total of 91, or 25.70%, trained under the public auspices.

Each year a study has been made of persons placed in employment and rehabilitated during that year for the purpose of comparing their earning power before and after their cases were referred to the Rehabilitation Section. During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1941, 357 persons were classified as rehabilitated by the Division. All placements resulting in a weekly wage have been included.

For the group rehabilitated during the above period, the average weekly wage at the date of reference was \$1.53 as against \$19.65 after rehabilitation, showing an increase of \$18.12 per week per capita, or of the sum of \$336,379.68 for the entire number. This increase amounts to \$364,782.60 in a year: a substantial annual payroll established through the Rehabilitation Service.

It should be borne in mind that these placements are made at the minimum wage in nearly every instance. As rehabilitants acquire further skill and experience their earnings accordingly increase.

The 158 occupations for which training was provided for 354 trainees during the period December 1, 1940, to November 30, 1941, include the following:

Accountant	Child care and practise teaching
Armature winder	Children's dress designer
Assembler	Clerk
Bench	Desk
Blue print and plans	General office
Brushes	Office machine operator
Tag machine	Planning and production
Attendant nurse	Shipping
Automobile	Statistical
Battery repairman	Stock
Body repairman	Tabulating machine operator
Electric work and repairman	Clothes presser
Enamel fireman	Comptometer operator
General repairman	Dairy man
Ignition man	Dental mechanic
Mechanic	Die filer — tool company
Radio installer and servicer	Die setter
Refinisher	Domestic
Spray painter	Draftsman
Upholsterer	Architectural
Bandage roller	Machine
Barber	Tracer
Beautician	Structural
Dill press operator	Dressmaker
Bookkeeper	Drill press operator
Bookkeeper and statistician	Electrical instrument inspector
Bookkeeper and typist	Electric welder
Brace maker and fitter	Electrician
Bucket driller	Elevator operator
Building maintenance man	Filer — machine shop
Button inspector	Filer — saws
Cabinet maker	Folder — infants and children's
Caretaker	underwear
Caterer	Frankfurter linker
Cementer	Furniture maker
Chemist	Gardener

Gate man	Photo Retoucher
Greenhouse worker	Plastic moulding machine operator
Grinding machine operator	Poultry keeper
Ham pickler	Power machine stitcher
Hand cuff fitter	Single and double needle
Hand compositor	Pressman
Hand weaving	Precision instrument assembling
Hosiery repairing	Printer
Hospital orderly	Radio Manufacturer
Hotel maintenance man	Solderer
House man	Service man
Inspection — small assembly	Tester
Interior Decorator	Technician
Jewelry	Raincoat assembler
Repairman	Refrigerator maintenance man
Solderer	Safety engineer
Laboratory technician	Salesman
Large order cooking	Sander and finisher
Lathe operator	Scientific instrument manufacturing
Laundry sorter	Seamstress
Laundry worker	Sheet metal worker
Lens grinder	Shoe
Light manufacturing —	Machine assembling
National Defense	Repairer
Linotype operator	Sole spotter
Machinist	Stitcher
Apprentice	Vamper
Chuck assembler	Show card writer and sign painter
Manicurist	Spray painting and truck lettering
Machine operator — box making	Stationary fireman — second-class
Masseur	Stenographer
Meat cutter	Surgical instrument maker
Medical secretary	Textile classifying
Metal lay-out man	Tapping machine operator
Milling machine operator	Tool crib keeper
Milliner	Tool maker's apprentice
Mirror making and glass cutting	Tool maker
Multilith operator	Tool room attendant
Musical instrument manufacturing	Typist
National Defense teacher — drafting	Upholsterer
and blue print	Watch repairman
Nursery school instructor	Watch and clock repairman
Optical worker and lens grinder	Watch, clock and jewelry repairing
Orderly	Waxer and polisher — clocks and pianos
Paper inspector and sorter	Welder — arc acetylene
Pattern maker	Winder — elastic webbs
Photographer — commercial	Wood finisher
Piano finisher	Wood worker
Polisher	Wood worker and furniture maker
Picture frame maker	

Following is a summary of the work of the Rehabilitation Section from August, 1921, to November 30, 1941.

Contacts	155,829
Prospects	14,471
Cases Registered	6,245
Registrants placed after training	1,805
Registrants placed without training	1,131
Registrants rehabilitated	2,931
Registrants closed for all other causes	2,540

EVALUATION

The statistical data showing the total number of handicapped persons known to the Rehabilitation Section since the initiation of the Rehabilitation Service in Massachusetts are intended to demonstrate the great scope of the service over an extended period of time. More significant in studying the status of cases helped through training programs are the tables giving yearly figures. The types of disabilities, the general age and schooling groups are proportionately the same each year. Each year, too, more men are served than women, probably because of the hazardous nature of many of the heavier industries. When attention is being directed to figures regarding work with the handicapped, it should always be noted that hand and arm disabilities represent the most difficult problem that rehabilitation workers must meet in attempting plans for future employment. As mentioned in the tables "Prospects" are all those handicapped persons who are referred to the Rehabilitation Section by various social agencies and individuals in the hope that workable plans can be made to enable them to become self-supporting in spite of their serious disabilities. In contrast, the term "Registrant" is used to indicate that the handicapped person referred has been interviewed and counselled and is considered eligible and feasible in degree of handicap and general capability so that a rehabilitation program should be planned in detail. After "registration" such plans are completed as soon as possible, and "registrants" enter school, employment, correspondence, or tutorial training as soon as arrangements can be made. In some instances, the first step of the plan must be assistance in the purchase of an artificial appliance or hearing aid as a prerequisite for the training program being at all satisfactory. In every case plans as to how eventual employment is to be secured are an early and necessary step in the program. The listed occupations naturally vary each year and may now be expected to reflect the needs and trends of the defense program in the Commonwealth as employment of the handicapped in various plants becomes more generally accepted.

ILLUSTRATIVE CASES

The cases cited below were known to the Rehabilitation Section during the year 1940-1941. They belong to the number successfully rehabilitated during the period covered by this report.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING

A man, 41 years old, whose leg had been amputated twenty-five years ago, as the result of an accident, came to the Rehabilitation Section seeking employment. He had been employed as a bench worker in various factories throughout the Metropolitan district, and the Rehabilitation worker felt that if he had a knowledge of cutting tools and other equipment, he might well fit into employment in a defense plant. Through the interest of the Rehabilitation Section he was given training in the National Defense Training classes at a local trade school. At the conclusion of the prescribed course, the Rehabilitation Section was successful in placing him with a large company as a valve grinder.

A young man, 16 years old, long under the care of a hospital, was referred to the Rehabilitation Section by the clinic in order that plans might be made for his further education. He had had a serious case of infantile paralysis at the age of one year and, as a result neither of his legs was very strong and the doctor had seriously warned him about trying to do any job or entering any schooling where he would be obliged to stand continuously. As the young man had a deep interest in machine work and had hoped to get training to enter one of the large plants near his home in the western part of the State, this edict was disheartening. The Rehabilitation worker, however, showed him the many sorts of work done at the public trade schools and persuaded him to try mechanical drafting where his interest in machinery would not be lost. Because the young man lived on a farm several miles from the trade school and the crops were not proving sufficiently profitable to his parents to permit their spending nearly ten dollars a month for his transportation to and from the trade school, the Rehabilitation Section, having made all arrange-

ments with school authorities and railroad, carried the cost of his travel to and from the school. It continued to do so throughout his school course during which period the Rehabilitation worker called regularly at the school and found that, though he was not unusually gifted in drawing, he never failed to understand what the plans he was working on were all about. He graduated with a good record and found work in the engineering department of a large plant as a gauge sketcher. His wages are \$20.00 and overtime is this year making his pay nearly twice this amount each week.

Although she had been deaf since very early childhood and was entirely dependent upon lip reading in order to understand what was said to her, a young woman, 22 years old, was mentally alert and capable. Her family had included her so directly in the family circle that she was able to follow conversation, receive directions, and make her own contribution in any group of which she was a part. Under the auspices of the Rehabilitation Section, a two-year course, specially designed for deaf young people in filing, mimeographing, and the use of office machines, prepared her for office work. The Rehabilitation Section later secured permanent employment for her with a well known firm. She is now employed with them preparing orders and filing information relative to bills and receipts. Her wages are \$16.00 weekly.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING

A young woman, 17 years old, was brought to the office by a social worker from a private agency interested in working with handicapped children. She asked that the Rehabilitation worker tell the young woman in some detail about the programs that could be planned for people whose activities must be restricted. The day before they had visited a clinic and been told by the doctor there that a three or four-month period of bed-care was recommended for the young woman in order to make certain that the heart condition that had made a semi-invalid of her from childhood was not re-asserting itself. The social worker wanted her to know as she lay, occupationless, that, directly she was well enough, training for employment was going to be available to her in the field that she liked best. Some three months later they returned and the Rehabilitation worker, in charge of the case, armed by a letter from the doctor showing no undue strain would be placed on the young woman's heart, arranged a program of typing, filing, and switchboard work that lasted more than six months. At the end of that period, she was placed as a file clerk with a well-known company in the city and has remained well throughout the period since her placement, earning \$16.00 each week.

A young man, now 27 years old, graduated from college where he had specialized in industrial chemistry. He got his first job with a large wholesale drug company and began to learn the business. Part of his apprenticeship necessitated his working in a lime quarry, and there he met with an accident so severe that as a result of it both his hands had to be amputated. He necessarily went through a bewildering period of readjustment. The insurance company which carried insurance for the drug company paid him compensation and provided him with a pair of artificial hands which he learned to manipulate with skill, but the company and the employer alike were at sea as to how he could once more return to employment and support his wife and little girl. However, the Rehabilitation worker found as he grew to know the handicapped young man better that he was capable in many ways and that he had considerable interest in advertising and methods of selling as well as in chemistry. His education in chemistry would not be wasted if he were drawing up advertising matter for a company dealing in chemicals as was his former employer, so, the Rehabilitation worker agreed to pay the young man's transportation and tuition for a number of courses in the writing of advertising copy given some miles from his own home under specially competent instructors. The young man's ability to grasp the new subject brought praise from the teachers and thus additional conviction was given the Rehabilitation worker that this field would provide a way for the young man once more to earn a living. He has returned to work as advertising layout man for the drug company, his former employer, and with the aid of his artificial hands is able to handle rulers, compasses, and in general, to carry

all phases of the work required in the job. He earns \$24.00 a week and, primarily through the interest of the Rehabilitation Section, once more takes a special place in industry.

EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

Father of a family of several children, a man, 40 years old, was seriously injured when the truck, which he drove each night to and from the western part of the State, hit an obstruction in the road, turned over, and pinned him under it. Surgeons thought at first that they would have to amputate his leg, but a long period of care proved that this was not in the end necessary. His leg, however, could not be made really strong and only his courage carried him to the point where he could walk with a cane on the street and stand any length of time. Prior to his driving job, he had been a garage mechanic and his instinctive sense about machinery was good. It was clear that any Rehabilitation plan must capitalize upon this fact. The Rehabilitation Section was able to find a concern that would train him in repair of typewriters. Rehabilitation funds were paid at a daily rate for the training, and the man in turn from the outset of the training was paid a small sum for his services about the shop. Despite one rather extended period of bed care when the effect of the accident necessitated his having further treatments, his training was continued until he was able to produce a high grade of repair work. The Rehabilitation worker then canvassed for an opportunity for work for him and was able to place him as a repairman with a large typewriter company at \$24.00 a week.

When he was 58 years old and had held good jobs as carpenter and millwright for nearly twenty years, a man lost parts of three fingers on his right hand in an accident at work thus losing 50% of the normal function of the hand and as a result of this injury was entirely unable to continue his own job as millwright with the large concern for which he worked. He was referred to the Rehabilitation Section by the Industrial Accident Board while he was still receiving compensation and recovering from the injury. The Rehabilitation worker talked with the man about rehabilitation and with his employer regarding a new occupation which was necessary. It seemed to the rehabilitation worker that the man should be able to handle light machine shop work and made this suggestion to the employer who, although pessimistic about the proposed program, agreed to check with his master mechanic and later reported that, if the Rehabilitation Section could arrange the necessary training for this sort of work, he would be willing to try to find an opportunity for him at the plant when he had learned the fundamentals of the new trade. The Rehabilitation worker then found a small machine shop where daily tuition was paid the owner to teach the man how to handle a lathe. After intensive training in machine shop practice for three months, he re-entered employment at the plant where he had worked at the time of his injury. Two letters now on file from the employer attest the fact that he is doing excellent work at the lathe. He earns \$22.00 a week and is satisfactorily adjusted to the new job.

Entirely without friends or relatives, forced to withdraw from a difficult housework job because her brace had grown too old and shaky to carry her safely, a young woman, 23 years old, living in a rooming house on meagre welfare allowance, was brought to the attention of the Rehabilitation Section when a private agency was asked to finance a new brace for her. Her disability had been caused by infantile paralysis in early childhood. An opportunity for employment training in power machine stitching manufacturing women's garments was found by the Rehabilitation Section and plans made to have her taught at the shop, a special learner's wage being arranged by the Rehabilitation worker through the cooperation of the Wages and Hours Division of the Department of Labor. The young woman was started on a simple operation, given an opportunity to bring up her speed on one or two machines during a period of three months and thereafter entered regular employment at standard wages. She is now earning about \$18.00 per week.

A young man at the age of eighteen years completed his course at high school in spite of an attack of infantile paralysis in his freshman year that kept him out of school for several months. The infantile paralysis, unfortunately, affected both his arms; the left arm the more seriously, for on that arm the wrist was weak and his fingers had little or no dexterity; nor could his right arm be raised above the shoulder, but the usefulness of his right hand was relatively normal. The young man's mind

was keen, and the first interview with him, which took place as he finished high school, disclosed that he had a special drive and interest in physics and chemistry. The Rehabilitation worker, after checking with the young man's doctor, found that this interest in chemistry applied to medical laboratory work could be developed through an intensive employment training program in a hospital under a plan worked out by the Rehabilitation worker with the hospital authorities. At the request of the hospital this practical work was supplemented by evening courses, both in laboratory techniques and in qualitative analysis. The fees for these courses during two winters and all transportation costs, both for evening courses and for the daily employment program were paid by the Rehabilitation Section. The young man's interest and skill made him increasingly helpful to the doctor under whom the Rehabilitation Section had arranged training, and he entered employment in the laboratory where he had trained at a weekly wage of \$15.00 a week. Latest advices are that he has passed civil service examinations which will make it possible for him to be appointed to fill the position of laboratory technician in any one of a number of institutions throughout Massachusetts.

A hard of hearing man, 32 years old, graduate of a scientific course at a well-known college, had for five years great difficulty in finding any work on account of his handicap. He had hoped to teach school but his loss of hearing was an insurmountable barrier for work in the public schools. He had had interest in doing social work, but again the training and work involved required a continuous ability to hear accurately and to catch inflections of voice. The Rehabilitation worker with whom he conferred discovered an opportunity with a firm of scientific publishers, setting a certain amount of type and doing proof reading of diagrams and illustrations. An employment training program at the plant for which the Rehabilitation Section paid was worked out for a full two-month period. Examinations of ears and eyes which he had long needed were arranged for him and through this one of his problems was solved by a better adjustment of glasses. At conclusion of the tutoring period, the man went on to the payroll at a salary of \$20.00 with promise of promotion. He brings to the work background that makes him appreciative of the true values of what he is doing in the daily routine. He has made an excellent further personal adjustment by volunteer teaching of adults in the evening classes carried on under the auspices of a social agency.

MAINTENANCE

Referred by the Department of Public Welfare, a young woman, 23 years old, was interviewed by the Rehabilitation worker a week or so after the young woman had returned from the West where she had gone hoping to be able to find work in a climate that would enable her to grow strong again after a siege of tuberculosis. Unfortunately, when she had been away only a few weeks, she found that the treatments which doctors had recommended her continuing regularly were not available at all for her in a state where she had no legal residence, and she was therefore obliged to return to Massachusetts, the state that was responsible for her care and for medical follow-up. She was entirely without money after her long, expensive journey and, except for the fact that she had had excellent grades in a college preparatory high school course, was without any definite training. Neither of her parents was living and no one in the outlying branches of the family was able to give her any financial help. With the doctor's permission the Rehabilitation worker arranged a course in typing, filing, and office practice and suggested to the young woman that she make application at once for maintenance in order that she might have sufficient money and living costs during the course. The Rehabilitation Section agreed to pay tuition and other expenses of transportation and supplies incident to the course. A suitable place was found for her to live, and a regime of study and rest outlined, so that no breakdown should occur while she was studying. At the end of an eight months' course, she was able to take employment as a clerk with normal work-hours and has been entirely satisfactory in the position. She earns \$18.00 a week. The relatively small expenditure of public funds for the specific purpose of giving an opportunity to a self-respecting young woman under a special health handicap to find her place in the community has been an excellent investment.

PLACEMENT

A young man, 27 years old, with a pleasant, happy face but a pronounced spinal malformation came to the Rehabilitation office after he had lost a temporary job in a nearby city. His immediate need was work. Fortunately on the day of his visit, the Rehabilitation worker had been asked to try to find a desk clerk for a small hotel. The worker accompanied the young man to interview the hotel owner who was satisfied that the young man's dependability and good manner would be an asset on the job. The young man began work the following morning at \$16.00 a week.

A probation worker from one of the reformatories for women brought a 24-year-old victim of infantile paralysis to the Rehabilitation office. The young woman who had been released a few days before would always require a sedentary job as she wore a heavy brace on her leg. She had been taught power machine stitching during her stay at the reformatory, but she was unable to represent herself to employers as experienced without telling all her story when she applied for work. She had begun to fear that she would be unable to get a job. In an attempt to help, the Rehabilitation Section undertook to finance a six weeks' program under employment training conditions so that she might learn further attachments on the machines and also be able to speak freely of having learned the trade in a shop generally known in the district. At the end of the training period, she found work without difficulty and has continued in employment earning \$16.00 and more weekly.

A young woman, 20 years old, came into the office in the early spring looking for a job. She had been many other places with no success. Indeed, it seemed to the Rehabilitation worker that she scarcely knew what sort of work she was seeking. She had had to give up her plans to become a nurse because her general health and an operation near her lungs made the doctors unwilling for her to undertake work involving lifting and undue fatigue. She was a high school graduate, and her appearance suggested that she could undertake a job in which she would deal with the public. It seemed to the Rehabilitation worker that, if the doctor agreed, it would be a good plan to have a personal interview with the employment manager of one of the smaller retail stores, tell him the young woman's story and ask if she could be given an opportunity to sell. The nearness of Easter made the store manager listen to the story with a certain degree of interest as he was at that time in the market for relatively inexperienced help. He agreed to try out the young woman of whom the Rehabilitation worker told him. This news was given the young woman, and the Rehabilitation worker arranged that she should have a conference with the owner of a well-established specialty shop in order that she might have a tip or two on first steps in meeting customers. A standard textbook on the subject was recommended and at once loaned her. She then began the job as an extra saleswoman taken on for the Easter business but she has stayed at the store, enjoying the work and proving a satisfactory employee. She earns \$16.00 weekly.

A hard of hearing young woman, 29 years old, who wore a hearing aid, had been working on a job that was distasteful to her for a number of years. In the best American tradition, she went regularly to evening school during a two year period and tried to learn how to run a number of office machines. However, the fact that she had left school in order to go to work before she had completed high school kept her from gaining confidence on the machines that required more mathematics and bookkeeping than she had been taught. In talking with her, the rehabilitation worker tried to convince the young woman that she might be happy on a job that she could learn to do accurately and thoroughly with her hands. Vocational tests given her by another agency indicated that she had a high degree of manual dexterity. Although it was hard for her to relinquish her own plan to do office work, she consented to go to a factory for an interview with the employment manager about a bench job. After learning a little about it and seeing the plant, she decided to try it and found that in fact she did the job well and that she liked doing it. Her ability and intelligence have led to the firm taking on other hard of hearing people for good production jobs. She earns about \$21.00 a week.

REHABILITATED CASES

During the year ending November 30, 1941, complete rehabilitation was effected in 357 cases.

STATISTICAL TABLES
Statistical Presentation of Registrants
Dec. 1, 1940 — Nov. 30, 1941.

	Aug. 27, 1921–Nov. 30, 1940		Dec. 1, 1940–Nov. 30, 1941		Aug. 27, 1921–Nov. 30, 1941	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
<i>(A) Age Groups</i>						
Under 21 years	1,951	31.96	108	25.78	2,059	31.55
21–30	1,921	31.47	151	36.04	2,072	31.76
31–40	1,102	18.05	87	20.76	1,189	18.23
41–50	669	10.96	46	10.98	715	10.96
51–Over	449	7.35	27	6.44	476	7.30
Unknown	13	.21	0	0.00	13	.20
<i>(B) Disability</i>						
Hand	1,082	17.72	41	9.78	1,123	17.21
Hands	113	1.85	9	2.15	122	1.87
Arm	463	7.58	21	5.01	484	7.42
Arms	39	.64	6	1.43	45	.69
Leg	1,379	22.59	100	23.87	1,479	22.67
Legs	410	6.72	29	6.92	439	6.73
Hand-arm	69	1.13	0	0.00	69	1.06
Hand-leg	26	.43	0	0.00	26	.40
Arm-leg	62	1.02	0	0.00	62	.95
Multiple	43	.70	3	.72	46	.71
Vision	244	4.00	32	7.64	276	4.23
Hearing	917	15.02	78	18.61	995	15.25
General debility	101	1.65	0	0.00	101	1.55
Miscellaneous	1,157	18.95	100	23.87	1,257	19.26
<i>(C) Education</i>						
None	162	2.65	2	.48	164	2.51
1–6 grades	941	15.41	42	10.02	983	15.07
7–9 grades	2,447	40.08	184	43.91	2,631	40.33
10–12 grades	1,982	32.47	144	34.37	2,126	32.59
Beyond 12 grades	573	9.39	47	11.22	620	9.50
<i>(D) Type of Training</i>						
Public Educational Institution	1,298	37.59	84	23.73	1,382	36.30
Private Educational Institution	583	16.89	46	12.99	629	16.52
Employment training	949	27.48	179	50.56	1,128	29.63
Tutors	142	4.11	11	3.11	153	4.02
Correspondence	362	10.48	7	1.98	369	9.69
Special training agencies	119	3.45	27	7.63	146	3.84
<i>(E) Origin of Disability</i>						
Employment accidents	2,005	32.85	51	12.17	2,056	31.51
Public accidents	808	13.24	65	15.51	873	13.38
Disease	2,774	45.44	266	63.49	3,040	46.60
Congenital	518	8.47	37	8.83	555	8.51
<i>(F) Sex</i>						
Male	5,042	82.59	319	76.13	5,361	82.17
Female	1,063	17.41	100	23.87	1,163	17.83

Summary — August 27, 1921 to November 30, 1941

I. Contacts

	Current month	Totals to date 234 months
Contacts		
Total contacts	1,083	155,829
Interviews:		
Original	65	9,417
Subsequent	929	134,261
General	4	1,926
By correspondence only	85	10,225

II. Cases

	Current month	Totals to date
Prospects		
Total prospects	106	14,471
Type of handicap:		
Industrial	30	6,495
Otherwise	76	7,976
Registrations:		
Total registrations	27	6,245
Source of reference:		
Industrial Accident Board	4	814
Other Public Departments	7	2,405
Hospitals	5	804
Social agencies	3	452
Insurance companies	0	158
U. S. Compensation Commission	1	67
Self applications	5	1,451
Employers	2	94

III. Action Taken in Registrations

	Current month registrations	Previous registrations	Current month totals	Totals to date
Total registrations	27	187	214	6,245
Under advisement	9	128	137	137
Under supervision:				
Placed without training	2	1	3	1,131
Put in training	13	2	15	4,441
Placed after training	2	18	20	1,805
Closures	1	38	39	5,471

IV. Analysis of Training

	Current month registrations	Previous registrations	Current month totals	Totals to date 234 months
Total put in training	13	2	15	4,441
Educational Institutions:				
Public:				
Day	7	1	8	1,047
Evening	1	0	1	266
Private:				
Day	0	0	0	420
Evening	0	0	0	178
Employment	3	1	4	1,011
Tutors	0	0	0	117
Correspondence	0	0	0	363
Special training agency	2	0	2	1,039

V. Analysis of Closures

	Current month registrations	Previous registrations	Current month registration	Totals to date
Total closures	1	38	29	5,471
Rehabilitated:				
By placement	0	4	4	1,216
After school training	0	12	12	929
After employment training	0	15	15	786
Other closures:				
Not eligible	0	0	0	78
Not susceptible	0	0	0	280
Service rejected	0	1	1	469
Died	0	0	0	86
Other	1	6	7	1,627

VI. Summary

	Current month	Totals to date	Present condition of registrants
Contacts	1,083	155,829	-
Prospects	106	14,471	-
Registrations:			
Total	27	6,245	763
Under advisement only	9	137	250
Placed without training	2	1,131	51*
Put in training	13	4,441	354**
Placed after training	2	1,805	108*
Closures	1	5,472	5,472

* and still under supervision.
** and still in training.

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

The number of enrollments recorded by the Division since its establishment in 1916 reached the total of 766,048 at the close of the fiscal year on November 30, 1941. Of this total, 31,922 were enrolled during the last fiscal year; 3,464 in correspondence courses, and 28,458 in extension classes.

The enrollment in correspondence courses has varied very little for three years. In 1938-39 it was 3,452; in 1939-40, 3,484; and in this past year, 3,464.

The class enrollment during this last fiscal year was smaller by about four per cent than that in the preceding year. It followed the downward trend in class enrollments observable since 1937-38 when the peak registration of 35,048 was reached.

The variations in yearly enrollments in correspondence courses, extension classes, and courses broadcast by radio during the past ten years are indicated in the following table:

Enrollments

Fiscal Year	Correspondence	Class	Radio	Total
1931-1932	3,043	27,850	77	30,970
1932-1933	2,762	27,276	97	30,135
1933-1934	2,632	27,080	42	29,754
1934-1935	4,596	26,188	-	30,784
1935-1936	4,049	25,800	308	30,157
1936-1937	4,790	30,197	-	34,987
1937-1938	4,365	35,048	-	39,413
1938-1939	3,452	31,005	-	34,457
1939-1940	3,484	29,576	-	33,060
1940-1941	3,464	28,458	-	31,922

As indicated in this table, the Division has given no courses by radio since 1935-36, but it has continued to use available radio time for announcements of extension classes and home-study courses and for informational talks on various activities of the State Department of Education. During the past fiscal year, 119 broadcasts, each of fifteen-minute duration, were given over the following radio stations: WAAB, Boston — 3; WBZ, Boston — 3; WCOP, Boston — 11; WEEL, Boston — 6; WHDH, Boston — 26; WMEX, Boston — 5; WLAW, Lawrence — 10; WLLH, Lowell — 4; WMAS, Springfield — 26; WSPR, Springfield — 25. In addition to this assigned time, most of these same stations gave “spot” time for a number of brief announcements, usually of one minute or less. This broadcasting time, given without charge to the Division, is a particularly valuable and effective means of keeping the general public informed of the educational opportunities provided by Massachusetts University Extension.

ADJUSTMENTS TO AN EMERGENCY STATUS

The fiscal year that ended November 30, 1941, covered a period of unusual adjustments to meet rapidly changing conditions. Plans carefully laid one month proved untenable the next. Over night new courses had to be arranged to prepare men and women for services and jobs that they had had no previous expectancy of perform-

ing. And in many instances, courses that in normal times consistently attracted rather large numbers of students had to be cancelled entirely or were organized with a very small enrollment.

As recorded in the last annual report, the first compulsory registration for selective service that took place in October, 1940, and the publication of draft numbers the following month tended to make the young men between the ages of 21 and 35 years hesitant about enrolling for courses that they might not be able to complete and would probably not need in military service. In the next few months, however, these same young men were eagerly enrolling in courses providing preparation for various branches of the armed service. The announcement by the United States Army of the substitution of comprehensive examinations of the college-entrance type for the two years of college training previously required of all applicants for commissions as flying cadets created a demand for a "refresher" course to prepare the applicants for these examinations, which were to be given every three months. As a result of conferences with Army officials and with their full co-operation, the Division opened in February in Cambridge, Springfield, and Worcester, preparatory courses for the flying cadets' examination held in May. Classes were held three evenings a week for twelve weeks. The instruction included a comprehensive but rapid review of high-school mathematics, English, physics, American history, and some geography. For the August examination, preparatory courses were given in thirteen centers: Boston, Cambridge, Camp Edwards, Fitchburg, Framingham, Greenfield, Haverhill, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Salem, Springfield, and Worcester. For the November examination, the preparatory course was given in one center only, Cambridge, but for the February examination, courses were given in Cambridge, Fitchburg, Lowell, and Worcester. The number of registrations in these preparatory courses for the flying cadets' examination reached nearly 1,200. Before the last series of courses had been completed, however, the United States Army again changed its requirements for the flying cadets' commission to a scholastic aptitude test, but at the same time, army officials advised young men planning to enter the air service to review their high school mathematics. Consequently the Division immediately made plans to offer mathematics review courses in place of the "refresher" course covering various subjects. Courses providing preparation for the entrance examinations for the United States Coast Guard Academy and for the Massachusetts Nautical School were given by the Division and were taken by 155 applicants.

In addition to these courses preparing definitely for specific service entrance examinations, instruction was offered in subjects valuable in various branches of the military and naval services, such as aeronautical meteorology, aerial navigation and air pilotage, aircraft engines, aviation, ground course in preparation for flying, navigation, continental and international Morse radio code, preparation for amateur radio operator's license examination, steam turbine engineering, and various mathematics courses of both high-school and college grade.

Increased activity in defense industries created demands by civilian workers for instruction in such subjects as blueprint reading, mechanical drawing, machine drafting, machine shop and trade mathematics, use of slide rule, instrument craftsmanship, use of precision instruments, synthetic materials, applied study of metals, metallography and heat treatment, welding engineering, production planning and control, and time study methods. The percentage of women enrolled in these classes, though not large, was noticeably greater than in normal times.

While enrollments in courses required by civilian defense workers and by actual or prospective members of the armed forces were increasing, there was a definite decrease in the enrollments in courses preparing for State civil service entrance examinations, particularly for the fire and police services. The enrollment in courses having to do with business, commerce, and finance was also definitely smaller this year than normally, with the notable exception of shorthand and typewriting courses that attracted in considerable number those preparing for stenographic and secretarial positions with the Federal government. It is interesting to report, also, that despite a decreased enrollment in foreign language courses as a whole, there was this year an unprecedented demand for instruction in Spanish. Nearly 500 enrollments were received in thirteen Spanish classes offered in various centers of the State.

The high light of the period covered by this fiscal year's report was the proclamation by the President of the United States of a state of national defense emergency. The conditions created by this emergency, and by the approaching state of actual war declared at the close of the year presented a challenge to all educational institutions, but in a special way to those engaged in adult education. The Division of University Extension accepted this challenge and entered wholeheartedly into providing instruction needed by men and women in the many types of service contributing to the national emergency program — in the armed services, in defense industries, in essential government employ, and in maintenance of civilian morale. To recognize and provide for the educational needs of adults — to anticipate those needs, if possible — has always been the aim of University Extension in Massachusetts. Hence the educational problems arising from the national defense emergency and imminence of war simply extended that aim in new directions. Adjustment to war-time conditions was not a new experience for the Division. During World War I, it had to meet challenging problems. The special types of instruction provided by the Division during that previous war make an interesting comparison with those now being offered. In 1917-18 the Division was called upon to (1) teach spoken French to soldiers, sailors, and nurses; (2) publish bulletins and disseminate information on saving food and fuel; (3) give instruction in ordnance drafting; (4) give instruction in mathematics to enlisted men who were seeking commissions in the Coast Artillery; and (5) provide service organizations, such as the Young Men's Christian Association and Knights of Columbus, with correspondence courses for the instruction of men in the armed forces. By comparison, today's problems are not only larger but more comprehensive because of the marshalling of the entire population and its resources to meet total war conditions. Today's greater challenge increases correspondingly the service and value of adult education.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the maintenance of its educational activities, the Division expended \$192,064.95 during the fiscal year. As it returned to the State Treasury \$171,861.29 in receipts for enrollment charges, rentals of visual materials, and other service charges, the net cost to the Commonwealth for maintaining the Division last year was \$20,202.66. From the following table a comparison may be made of costs and enrollments during the past ten years:

Fiscal Year	Expenditures	Receipts	Net Cost	Enrollments	Cost per Student
1931-32	\$180,220 81	\$149,293 04	\$30,927 77	30,970	\$1 00
1932-33	158,401 28	140,242 18	18,159 10	30,135	57
1933-34	162,832 22	132,817 93	30,014 29	29,754	1 01
1934-35	163,233 78	150,776 10	12,857 68	30,784	42
1935-36	172,871 67	147,517 14	25,354 53	30,157	84
1936-37	172,200 88	177,924 85	5,723 97 ¹	34,987	16 ¹
1937-38	203,822 19	199,534 33	4,287 86	39,413	11
1938-39	186,981 32	173,900 54	13,080 78	34,457	16 ²
1939-40	183,703 52	174,157 46	9,546 06	33,060	05 ²
1940-41	192,064 95	171,862 29	20,202 66	31,922	44 ³

¹ Profit.
² Corrected to give credit for "free" enrollments and item of \$1,033 belonging in 1938-39 receipts which was included in 1937-38 receipts.
³ Corrected to give credit for "free" enrollments; see page 74.

The rapid and far-reaching changes of the year 1940-41 required on the part of the Division a continuous adjustment of its activities to meet the changing conditions and the shifting study interests of adults. As a result, expenditures could not be planned with close regard to expected returns, and the net cost this year was consequently higher than usual.

The previous section on "Changes to an Emergency Status" explains some of the adjustments the Division was required to make during the year because of emergency conditions. There were also many related factors that definitely affected the enrollment in extension classes. Difficulty in obtaining paper for the bulletin announcing the fall classes in Boston and Cambridge delayed delivery by the printers until so late in the fall that much of the effectiveness of the bulletin in attracting students to classes, particularly to those scheduled early in the fall, was lost. The

reported shortage of gasoline and rubber discouraged enrollments in extension classes by students living at some distance from class centers and dependent upon their automobiles for transportation. The unanticipated decision by large specialty shops and department stores in downtown Boston to keep open one evening a week for the accommodation of defense workers prevented the personnel of those shops and stores, and also evening shoppers, from taking courses on that evening. Information on the evening shopping arrangement was not available in time to make desirable adjustments in the program of fall classes, but in the future classes intended for sales people and other store employees will be scheduled to avoid conflict with the evening on which the Boston stores remain open. First aid and other civilian defense courses given by the American Red Cross, Women's Civilian Defense Corps, and similar civic organizations were attended by many people, teachers particularly, who in normal times would spend their available spare time in taking university extension classes. These instances are cited to indicate some of the unexpected upsets that account for the decreased class enrollment and increased net cost of this fiscal year.

NEW LEGISLATION ON "FREE" INSTRUCTION

By legislation passed in 1931 and amended in 1937 and 1938, the Division is authorized to "offer correspondence courses, free of charge, to inmates of county and state hospitals and sanatoria, county and state correctional institutions, the Tewksbury state hospital and infirmary, and federal hospitals situated within the Commonwealth, and to veterans, as such term is defined in section twenty-one of chapter thirty-one, who come within the class referred to as disabled veterans in section twenty-three of said chapter thirty-one, and may permit university extension courses to be taken, free of charge, by such veterans, and also by blind persons who have resided in the Commonwealth at least one year immediately prior to the taking of such courses."

In July, 1941, this legislation was further amended by inserting in the previous acts the following sentence: "The department may also furnish correspondence courses, free of charge, to former inmates of any of said county or state hospitals or sanatoria, for a period of one year immediately following their discharge therefrom; provided, that such courses shall be furnished only for the purpose of completing correspondence courses in which said former inmates had enrolled prior to their discharge."

This year's amendment takes recognition of the fact that a patient is seldom able to resume his normal activities or return to employment immediately after being discharged from a hospital or sanatorium, and that this interval between discharge and re-employment is really a period of convalescence outside the institution during which the patient, still unable to be gainfully employed, may with profit carry on to completion correspondence courses and thus increase his opportunities for re-employment.

The following table indicates the number of inmates of institutions, disabled veterans, and blind students who have been enrolled without charge in correspondence courses and extension classes for each year since 1931 when the Division was first authorized to give this "free" instruction:

"Free" Enrollments						
Fiscal Year	CORRESPONDENCE INSTRUCTION			CLASS INSTRUCTION		Totals
	Inmates of Institutions	Disabled Veterans	Blind Students	Disabled Veterans	Blind Students	
1930-31	56					56
1931-32	480					480
1932-33	316					316
1933-34	255					255
1934-35	475					475
1935-36	647					647
1936-37	585	491				1,076
1937-38	785	363	10	52		1,210
1938-39	795	311	4	209	18	1,337
1939-40	1,152	187	1	249	12	1,601
1940-41	974	62	1	146	23	1,206
Totals	6,520	1,414	16	656	53	8,659

The figures given in the above table show that the total number given "free" instruction during the last fiscal year was almost 25 per cent less than during the preceding year.

Correspondence instruction for these "free" enrollees includes both the furnishing of lesson materials (exclusive of printed textbooks) and the correction of lesson reports. During the fiscal year, the Division corrected 6,813 lesson reports for inmates of institutions, 311 for disabled veterans, and 6 for blind students.

For these "free" services, credit is allowed in figuring the cost per student in the Financial Statement on page 72. The basis for allowing such credit is that these "free" services entail expenditures by the Division without increasing its cash receipts. As the average charge for class and correspondence courses is \$5, the 1,206 "free" enrollments this year represent a monetary value of \$6,030. By adding this amount to the cash receipts for the year, the net cost of maintaining the Division is reduced to \$14,172.66 from the \$20,202.66 net cost given in the Financial Statement on page 72, and the cost per student is thus figured to be forty-four cents.

SUMMER INSTITUTES

To Horace Mann is given credit for the institute method of short intensive study that he first successfully worked out for the professional improvement of teachers. The Division has found that the institute is also a very satisfactory and time-saving method of informing industrial workers, business people, and other groups of the most recent developments in their particular fields. For several summers the Division has organized such institutes with the active co-operation of leaders in business and industry and with the assistance of affiliated professional societies and business clubs and organizations. For these institutes, which usually consist of a two-day program, every effort is made to obtain as lecturers outstanding authorities in their fields whose experience and specialization qualify them to discuss latest trends, methods, and materials. Those attending the institutes are usually allowed the time to do so by their employers. During June and July, 1941, the Division conducted nine institutes, which were held in Boston or Cambridge. In the following listing of the institutes, the numbers in parentheses after the titles indicate the number of registered attendants: air conditioning (22); anthracite utilization (44); credit union management (33); oil burner engineering (16); photography (51); problems of building custodians (18); scientific police methods (13); stenographic review (8).

NEW AND REVISED COURSES

Analysis of the new courses added to the offering each year indicates not only the diverse and ever-widening interests served by the Division, but reveals a close correlation between the study interests of adults and the social, economic, and political changes of the day. The growing awareness of our Central and South American neighbors is reflected in such new extension classes as arts of Mexico and Peru, Latin American culture and civilization, and the American neighborhood. The influence of the national defense emergency is at once evident in new classes on aerial navigation and air pilotage, aeronautical meteorology, Morse radio code, and mathematics for defense industries, but it is also present in those on economics of national defense, development of American political thought, history of American foreign policy, and United States citizenship. New educational needs of special business, professional, and industrial groups were responsible for adding to the University Extension offering such classes as anthracite stoker engineering, credit union management, hematology, I.B.M. punched card accounting machines and their application, modern shoe design and model cutting, modern trends in the carbonated beverage industry, motor truck office practice, principles and practices in public health nursing, public health laboratory diagnosis, retail drug store management, and shoe factory bookkeeping. These classes were planned with the co-operation of leading representatives from, and at the request of the groups served. Other extension classes offered for the first time this year were: applied study of metals, candid camera photography, color photography, design of Christmas cards, discovery of music, Eire today, everyday electrical information, French literary highways and byways, good medical care, how to improve your reading, influence of literature on other arts, mathematics for firemen, modern engine tune-up, old-

fashioned square dancing, planning the small house, practical industrial radiography, preparation for civil service examinations for rural mail carriers, for sealer of weights and measures, and for water meter readers, psychological counseling and aptitude diagnosis, regional planning, residential heating, rug making, sculpture in wood, skiing, stained glass medallion making, use of precision instruments, and wood carving.

To the offering of correspondence courses the Division added during the year blueprint reading for the machine trades and a second part in the slide rule course, and it replaced with entirely new subject matter the courses in elements of structures, journalism, office management, sociology, vocabulary building, and vocational guidance. The following correspondence courses were extensively revised: bookkeeping, hydraulics, industrial electricity and wiring, steel building design, and structural drafting.

SUPERVISED HOME STUDY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

During the present school year, 1941-42, the Division is giving instruction by correspondence to thirty-five pupils in eight Massachusetts high schools. The instruction service being given these pupils is known as "Supervised Home Study for High Schools" and is rendered to school departments at cost. It consists of furnishing correspondence lesson materials and correcting lesson reports for high school pupils who are enrolled in the courses by their principals and who study the lessons and prepare the reports under supervision during regularly assigned periods in the school day.

When properly administered, the use of correspondence courses in high schools proves valuable and efficient for enriching the curricula, particularly of the small high school, by making possible the offering of subjects for which the demand would not be sufficient to arrange a class or for which qualified instructors might not be available. It has many other special uses, such as providing instruction for pupils unable to attend school, enabling pupils to make up deficiencies or earn extra credits during the summer vacation, and serving the needs of pupils with special abilities and interests.

In addition to the service being rendered Massachusetts high schools, the Division is giving instruction this year to four pupils in a Vermont high school, two pupils in a high school in Washington, D. C., and one pupil in a California high school.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION SERVICE

The lending library of visual materials maintained by the Division as an educational service to school departments and other educational agencies reached for the second successive year a new high record in the number of bookings of motion picture films and stereopticon slides. During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1942, this lending library furnished materials for 1,955 bookings. The Division collected \$3,264.02 in rental charges for the films, slides, and machines furnished. A comparison of this year's figures with those of the four preceding years is given in the following table:

Fiscal Year	Number of Bookings	Rental Receipts
1936-37	1,619	\$3,268 85
1937-38	1,872	3,391 32
1938-39	1,803	3,162 23
1939-40	1,921	3,285 97
1940-41	1,955	3,264 02

It may be noted from this table that the rental receipts do not increase or decrease correspondingly with the number of bookings. A factor affecting the rental receipts is the variation in basic rates for contract and single bookings. When films are rented on a contract basis for blocks of forty or eighty films, the rental rates are very low in comparison with those on single bookings. The contract "block" plan was established to enable school departments to obtain educational films at the lowest possible rates.

The Division added to its visual library 21 silent and 12 sound films during the fiscal year.

ADULT CIVIC EDUCATION

During the school year 1940-41, 31 cities and 67 towns co-operated with the State Department of Education in conducting for the foreign born 798 classes that had a total enrollment of 21,120. These figures include 592 evening school classes with an enrollment of 15,469; 13 factory classes with an enrollment of 222; 20 home classes with an enrollment of 328; and 173 classes in other centers with an enrollment of 5,101.

The following cities and towns have reopened programs of adult civic education after a lapse of several years, or have offered such programs for the first time this year: Fall River, Lowell, Taunton, Abington, Ashby, Canton, Carver, Cohasset, East Bridgewater, Hingham, Hull, Milford, Natick, Rockland, Swansea, Seekonk, Stoughton, and Whately.

Each year in the early fall a conference of all supervisors of adult civic education in the State is held. This year the conference was held at the Weldon Hotel, Greenfield. At this conference the new National Citizenship Education Program, or the "NCEP" as it is called, was launched. The purpose of the National Citizenship Education Program is to promote national solidarity. In these critical times, national defense demands that there be no racial rifts. Hence it is important that non-citizens learn the English language and come to understand the Democratic form of government. It is equally important that American citizens themselves come to understand the problems which non-citizens face so that all may stand together in a great national effort.

The registration carried out last year by the Department of Justice revealed that there are some 5,000,000 persons in the United States who are citizens or subjects of some foreign power; 356,000 of these men and women live in Massachusetts.

These people came to America because they were looking for a new chance at life. This country has grown to be the greatest Nation on earth largely because of its traditional policy, that people of other lands are always welcomed here. Almost all of them have become loyal residents, but, for one reason or another, have not taken advantage of the opportunities of citizenship.

When the Department of Justice obtained the facts on the numbers of non-citizens and recognized that something must be done and done at once, it asked the co-operation of the various State Departments of Education and the Work Projects Administration in formulating the National Citizenship Education Program.

In Massachusetts the program is directly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education, and is sponsored by Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education; John F. Mulcahey, District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service; and Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator, Work Projects Administration.

William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, is Director of the program for the United States. Mary L. Guyton, State Supervisor of Adult Civic Education, is Director for Massachusetts; Alice W. O'Connor, Supervisor of Social Service, Division of Immigration and Americanization of the State Department of Education, is Associate Director; and Mildred H. Mahoney is State Supervisor of the program. In addition to the Director, Associate Director, and State Supervisor, the National Citizenship Education Program staff consists of a supervisor of publicity, supervisor of placement, eighteen assistants or area supervisors, 154 teachers, and 44 clerical assistants. These numbers are constantly changing as the program expands.

The Massachusetts Department of Education has accepted the responsibility of sponsoring this program, and the cities and towns, in turn, may sponsor the National Citizenship Education Program, if they care to do so, by making their sponsor's contribution. This contribution is based on the amount of money that is being spent by the community for a program of Adult Civic Education. The community's present expenditure for adult civic education is doubled, and the amount thus obtained is considered 25% of a total expenditure that the National Citizenship Education Program will make possible by adding 75%. The State, in turn, continues to make the usual 50% reimbursement to the local community for its expenditures for adult civic education. By sponsoring the National Citizenship Education Program, therefore, the local community obtains a very much enlarged program at no additional cost other than the expenses incurred through the open-

ing of buildings, lighting, and furnishing of paper, pencils, and other miscellaneous supplies. All teachers, supervision, and books are furnished by National Citizenship Education Program. The following illustration will make the financial structure of National Citizenship Education Program clear: If the local community is spending \$1,000 on adult civic education, double that amount, or \$2,000 is considered 25% or the sponsor's contribution, to which the National Citizenship Education Program adds 75% or \$6,000, making a total expenditure of \$8,000. The State, in turn, reimburses the local community for 50% of its appropriation, or \$500.

It was decided that the National Citizenship Education Program should not in any way replace the splendid program of adult civic education which has been carried on by the State for more than twenty years, but that it should provide an enlarged and accelerated program based on that foundation which has been built so well throughout the years. Funds to operate the program are allocated by the Work Projects Administration, and teachers are selected from certified Work Projects Administration rolls. The teachers, however, must submit to an intensive course on "The Fundamentals of Adult Civic Education" and must also receive the approval of the local superintendent of schools, who is responsible with his supervisor of Adult Civic Education for the program in his community. For the current school year, 99 cities and towns have already accepted the National Citizenship Education Program and the registration to date is very satisfactory.

A State Advisory Council, comprising outstanding civic groups in the Commonwealth, has been formed to consult with the Directors of the program. Local advisory committees are being set up in many of the cities and towns and are functioning in a very helpful capacity.

Because of the large increase in classes and resulting demands for additional trained teachers, it has been necessary to give several teacher-training courses. Courses in Basic English, Adult Education and Problems and Procedures in Adult Civic Education were given during the Summer Session of the State Teachers College at Hyannis. Courses in "Problems and Procedures in Adult Civic Education" were held in Cambridge, Holyoke, and Worcester during the school year. In addition, courses in "Fundamentals of Adult Civic Education" for teachers employed on the National Citizenship Education Program were held in Boston, Cambridge, and Lawrence.

The project at the Naturalization Office through which names and addresses of applicants for naturalization are obtained and relayed to supervisors for contact in recruiting classes has been greatly expanded through the National Citizenship Education Program. The District Director of Immigration and Naturalization sent out a letter to 38,000 petitioners and applicants for naturalization advising them of the opportunities available for attending classes in preparation for citizenship.

The Orthological Institute, Inc., at Cambridge, Massachusetts, has continued its excellent co-operation with the State Department of Education in the work in Basic English. The Basic English Association has been very active in preparing supplementary materials for use in intermediate classes. All the Basic English materials are being reproduced by the National Citizenship Education Program for use in its classes.

The enrollment in citizenship classes shows a large increase. Many communities in addition to year-round school centers in citizenship training for foreign-born adults have opened classes for the young voters — men and women reaching twenty-one years of age.

Much interest has been aroused in the Citizenship Day or "I Am an American Day," which is observed on the third Sunday in May. Appropriate exercises to observe this special day have been conducted by many communities in Massachusetts. The State Department of Education has issued a helpful bulletin on "I Am an American Day."

Service clubs, women's clubs, the American Legion, and the Department of American Citizenship of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs have co-operated with the State Department in its regular programs of Adult Civic Education as well as in the National Citizenship Education Program. In addition to these various civic and patriotic organizations, the programs have been fortunate also in having the co-operation of American and foreign language newspapers and of practically all of the radio stations in the Commonwealth.

STATISTICS

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Dec. 1, 1940, to Nov. 30, 1941

Expenditures

ITEM	Balances and Transfers	Appropriation	Expenditure	Balance
Administration:				
Commissioner's salary	—	\$9,000 00	\$9,000 00	—
Personal services	—	117,770 00	117,639 30	\$130 70
Travel	—	5,600 00	4,887 74	712 26
Expenses	\$337 15	10,810 00	11,127 58	19 57
Maintenance of Newbury Street building	1,981 53	17,000 00	18,976 47	5 06
Specials:				
Centennial celebrations certain state teachers colleges	337 55	—	337 55	—
Study of educational and employ- ment problems of youth	545 83	—	3 83	542 00
Sponsorship WPA projects	266 30	3,600 00	3,378 49	487 81
Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and Teachers Colleges:				
Sight and hearing tests in public schools	—	250 00	96 04	153 96
School registers and blanks	—	2,000 00	1,802 20	197 80
Teachers' institutes and conferences	—	1,700 00	1,617 91	82 09
Aid to pupils in state teachers colleges Higher education, children of world war veterans	—	4,000 00	4,000 00	—
Education of deaf pupils	39,355 05	16,000 00	15,998 94	1 06
School superintendents in small towns	7,170 69	423,000 00	453,562 26	8,792 79
High school tuition	5,563 09	100,500 00	103,491 70	4,178 99
Transportation of high school pupils	13,864 63	205,000 00	210,069 47	493 62
General School Fund (Part I)	5,192,181 10 ¹	225,000 00	237,749 32	1,115 31
General School Fund (Part II)	398,394 04 ²	—	5,192,181 10	—
State Teachers Colleges:				
Bridgewater:				
Maintenance	928 91	155,420 00	153,659 16	2,689 75
Boarding Hall	129 12	54,000 00	53,896 26	232 86
Special:				
Hurricane and flood damage	37,395 13	—	—	37,395 13
Fitchburg:				
Maintenance	103 10	180,275 00	178,569 43	1,808 67
Boarding hall	83 52	33,000 00	32,388 18	695 34
Specials:				
Athletic field improvements	—	1,500 00	—	1,500 00
Hurricane and flood damage	34,800 38	—	—	34,800 38
Framingham:				
Maintenance	62 83	155,670 00	155,024 60	708 23
Boarding hall	43 77	47,500 00	47,421 70	122 07
Special:				
Hurricane and flood damage	143,035 68	—	—	143,035 68
Hyannis:				
Maintenance	23 39	72,110 00	71,391 96	741 43
Boarding hall	112 32	23,000 00	19,885 44	3,226 88
Specials:				
Electrical work	—	2,500 00	—	2,500 00
Repairing fire damage	—	15,000 00	9,848 33	5,151 67
Repairs and improvements on President's house	—	1,500 00	—	1,500 00
Sanitary improvements at beach property	371 02	—	242 36	128 66
Lowell:				
Maintenance	588 38	78,289 00	78,465 43	411 95
Special:				
Hurricane and flood damage	3,964 28	—	—	3,964 28
North Adams:				
Maintenance	70 71	65,490 00	65,391 83	168 88
Boarding hall	2 22	10,000 00	9,536 50	465 72
Salem:				
Maintenance	674 22	121,300 00	121,791 34	182 88
Special:				
Hurricane and flood damage	20,529 11	—	—	20,529 11

¹ From income tax receipts.

² From income tax receipts, \$219,948.73; from income of Massachusetts School Fund, \$178,445.31.

Westfield:				
Maintenance	\$52 03	\$73,015 00	\$71,134 55	\$1,932 48
Boarding hall	—	1,650 00	1,649 06	94
Specials:				
New boilers, training school	2,388 55	—	995 00	1,393 55
Hurricane and flood damage	5,449 80	—	—	5,449 80
Worcester:				
Maintenance	45 99	94,825 00	94,117 48	753 51
Specials:				
Exterior painting	—	600 00	—	600 00
Interior painting	—	1,400 00	—	1,400 00
Hurricane and flood damage	61,119 44	—	—	61,119 44
School of Art:				
Maintenance	1,528 71	105,750 00	106,089 40	1,189 31
Division of University Extension:				
Personal services	4,154 08	160,340 00	161,833 62	2,660 46
Expenses	861 17	29,500 00	30,231 33	129 84
English Speaking Classes for Adults:				
Personal services	—	11,550 00	11,550 00	—
Expenses	30 20	2,000 00	1,994 72	35 48
Reimbursement to cities and towns	13,184 63	80,000 00	91,752 68	1,431 95
Division of Vocational Education:				
Independent industrial schools	—	1,656,334 33	1,656,198 58	135 75
Teachers for vocational schools	29,321 81 ¹	29,500 00	58,814 41	7 40
Vocational rehabilitation	36,249 84 ²	38,000 00	73,630 65	619 19
Aid to certain persons	2,431 51 ³	2,500 00	4,863 02	68 49
Division of Immigration and Americanization:				
Personal services	—	36,860 00	36,694 52	165 48
Expenses	129 88	7,550 00	7,566 35	113 53
Division of Public Libraries:				
Personal services	—	10,870 00	10,838 42	31 58
Expenses	35 09	10,900 00	10,815 87	119 22
Division of the Blind:				
General administration	39 98	54,000 00	48,090 18	5,949 80
General administration, U. S. Grant	10,476 98	—	9,324 85	1,152 13
Maintenance of industries for men	—	149,000 00	148,436 38	563 62
Maintenance of local shops	351 44	63,000 00	63,022 72	328 72
Woolson House industries	124 60	60,000 00	57,134 36	2,990 24
Piano tuning and mattress renovating	—	20,000 00	18,533 50	1,466 50
Aiding adult blind	—	165,700 00	165,280 37	419 63
Aiding adult blind, U. S. Grant	166,526 53	—	165,169 64	1,356 89
Instruction of adult blind at home	—	19,500 00	19,440 61	59 39
Sight-saving classes for children	—	21,000 00	20,500 00	500 00
Teachers' Retirement Board:				
Personal services	—	15,030 00	14,522 92	507 08
Expenses	14 80	5,750 00	5,045 21	719 59
Reimbursement of pensions	—	347,694 71	347,694 71	—
Retirement allowances	—	1,542,000 00	1,533,813 16	8,186 84
Deficiency in annuity fund	—	45,000 00	45,000 00	—
Massachusetts Nautical School:				
Personal services	64 00	4,065 00	3,450 56	678 44
Expenses of commission	90	2,100 00	2,100 90	—
Expenses of schoolship	274 65	83,950 00	81,430 97	2,793 68
State Textile Schools:				
Bradford Durfee, Fall River:				
Maintenance	217 96	65,050 00	64,071 76	1,196 20
Special:				
Equipment	—	10,000 00	2,319 99	7,680 01
Lowell Textile Institute:				
Maintenance	22 15	188,050 00	184,463 73	3,608 42
Special:				
Equipment	—	10,000 00	—	10,000 00
New Bedford:				
Maintenance	45 84	69,995 00	68,536 52	1,504 32
Specials:				
Equipment	—	20,000 00	—	20,000 00
Equipment (1939)	3,561 15	—	1,806 70	1,754 45
	\$6,241,618 76	\$7,471,813 04	\$13,281,785 86	\$431,645 94

¹ \$29,189.57 from federal funds.² \$36,018.45 from federal funds.³ From federal funds.

Funds

NAME OF FUND	Original Bequest and Unexpended Income Dec. 1, 1940	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance Nov. 30, 1941
Albert H. Munsell, Massachusetts School of Art Fund	\$9,481 14	\$176 00	\$215 00	\$9,442 14
Angeline May Weaver Fund, State Teachers College, Framingham	217 88	5 50	-	223 38
Annie E. Blake Scholarship Fund, School of Art	10,260 20	275 00	275 00	10,260 20
Carrie A. Middleton Fund, State Teachers College, Westfield	575 21	-	380 66	194 55
Elizabeth Case Stevens Fund, State Teachers College, Bridgewater	15,707 98	412 50	157 53	15,962 95
Elizabeth P. Sohler Library Fund	5,643 55	201 53	436 60	5,408 48
Ella Franklin Carr Memorial Fund, State Teachers College, Salem	1,083 76	27 50	97 00	1,014 26
Ella M. Whitney Scholarship Fund, State Teachers College, Worcester	510 80	13 74	10 00	514 54
Frank S. Stevens Fund	25,000 00	1,057 50	1,057 50	25,000 00
Gustavus A. Hinckley Free Scholarship Fund, State Teachers College, Hyannis	5,961 46	222 50	820 00	5,363 96
Henry Todd Teachers College Fund	20,552 45	702 48	750 00	20,504 93
Jean M. LeBrun Fund for Adult Blind	2,530 49	65 00	50 00	2,545 49
Louise O. Twombly Scholarship Fund, State Teachers College, Salem	109 44	2 76	-	112 20
Marguerite Guilfoyle School of Art Fund	1,102 04	40 00	-	1,142 04
Marion Louise Miller Fund, State Teachers College, Framingham	216 49	5 50	-	221 99
Mary A. Case Fund	30,015 00	548 76	548 76	30,015 00
Massachusetts School Fund	5,178,445 31	471,966 85 ¹	414,604 59	5,235,807 57
Mercy A. Bailey School of Art Fund	1,729 83	63 76	-	1,793 59
Rebecca R. Joslin Scholarship Trust Fund, School of Art	4,635 34	88.01 ²	270 00	4,453 35
Robert C. Billings School of Art Fund	1,603 19	31 25	90 00	1,544 44
Robert C. Billings State Teachers College, Framingham, Fund	1,746 56	56 05	193 77	1,608 84
State Teachers College, Bridgewater, Trust Fund	43.95	-	-	43 95
Student Aid Trust Fund, State Teachers College, Framingham	604 40	13 75	-	618 15
Susan Marvin Barker Scholarship Fund, State Teachers College, Salem	3,996 60	98 26	163 00	3,929 86
Vocational Education Trust Funds, U. S. Grant:				
George-Deen	56,202 90	266,498 20	251,715 38	70,985 72
Smith-Hughes	41,474 00	211,153 29	214,922 06	37,705 23
Defense Workers	111,123 49	1,610,280 63	1,417,630 37	303,773 75
Defense Workers, N.Y.A.	-	236,834 14	27,046 14	209,788 00
Defense Workers, Rural and Non-rural	-	68,875 00	38,634 84	30,240 16
Defense Workers, Equipment	-	1,054,987 54	214,327 43	840,660 11
Defense Workers, Ordnance	-	11,352 50	11,352 50	-
Vocational Rehabilitation Trust Fund, U. S. Grant	12,479 66	37,140 33	44,339 40	5,280 59
Vocational Rehabilitation Trust Fund	1,207 66	5,949 79	6,050 46	1,106 99

¹ \$219,948.73 from income tax receipts.

² \$23.00 repayment on loan.

The principal items of this report have been checked with the Comptroller's books and found to agree.

WALTER S. MORGAN,
Comptroller.

JAMES F. ROCHE

April 8, 1943

I. STATISTICS OF STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART
Teachers and students in teachers colleges and in model and practice schools for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1941

NAME OF TEACHERS COLLEGE	STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES										MODEL AND PRACTICE SCHOOLS			
	FACULTY		ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS					DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES				TEACHERS		PUPILS
	Men	Women	New ad- missions in Sept., 1940	REGULAR SESSION			Summer Session of 1941	Diploma Courses	JUNE AND AUGUST, 1941		Since estab- lish- ment of School	Men	Women	Average member- ship
				Men	Women	Total			DEGREE COURSES					
									B.S. Ed.	M. Ed.				
Bridgewater	12	17	169	127	400	527	none	—	134	7	8,693	—	12	295
Fitchburg	15	9	94	182	185	367	191	—	75	16	4,342	5	15	445
Framingham	6	29	146	—	470	470	—	—	93	—	6,980	—	12	365
Hyannis	6	5	33	62	62	124	275	—	44	7	1,486	1	9	320
Lowell	4	10	72	11	270	281	none	—	73	—	3,563	1	17	572
North Adams	5	5	30	31	102	133	61	—	28	12	2,140	—	11	310
Salem	9	18	129	79	410	489	—	—	108	—	7,221	2	12	333
Westfield	6	6	28	18	93	111	—	—	30	—	4,391	2	11	410
Worcester	9	13	60	20	170	190	—	—	40	—	3,506	2	13	500
Massachusetts School of Art	18	9	82	104	229	333	none	40	22	—	3,630	—	—	—
Totals	90	121	843	634	2,391	3,025	527	40	647	42	45,952	11	114	—

II. STATISTICS OF SUPERINTENDENCY UNIONS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

[NOTE.—The number indicates the superintendency union in which the town is found in the table that follows.]

Index of Towns

49 Alford	68 Essex	62 Millville
33 Amherst	26 Fairhaven	61 Monroe
57 Ashburnham	61 Florida	8 Monson
28 Ashby	60 Franklin	39 Monterey
32 Ashfield	50 Freetown	35 Montgomery
3 Ashland	24 Gay Head	47 Mount Washington
43 Auburn	25 Georgetown	42 New Ashford
36 Avon	23 Gill	16 New Braintree
58 Ayer	32 Goshen	56 Newbury
5 Barre	50 Gosnold	47 New Marlborough
7 Becket	11 Grafton	38 New Salem
65 Bedford	22 Granby	46 Norfolk
55 Belchertown	53 Granville	6 Northborough
20 Bellingham	25 Groveland	10 North Brookfield
50 Berkley	34 Hadley	23 Northfield
6 Berlin	41 Halifax	59 Norton
23 Bernardston	44 Hamilton	18 Norwell
62 Blackstone	17 Hampden	24 Oak Bluffs
35 Blandford	42 Hancock	31 Oakham
67 Bolton	18 Hanover	21 Orleans
14 Bourne	18 Hanson	39 Otis
58 Boxborough	5 Hardwick	12 Oxford
25 Boxford	67 Harvard	31 Paxton
69 Boylston	21 Harwich	33 Pelham
15 Brewster	34 Hatfield	41 Pembroke
8 Brimfield	27 Hawley	66 Pepperell
10 Brookfield	27 Heath	40 Peru
13 Buckland	40 Hinsdale	5 Petersham
67 Carlisle	36 Holbrook	2 Phillipston
45 Carver	31 Holden	32 Plainfield
27 Charlemont	30 Holland	59 Plainville
30 Charlton	3 Hopkinton	41 Plympton
21 Chatham	2 Hubbardston	9 Princeton
42 Cheshire	35 Huntington	19 Provincetown
7 Chester	41 Kingston	36 Randolph
48 Chesterfield	45 Lakeville	64 Raynham
24 Chilmark	42 Lanesborough	51 Rehoboth
61 Clarksburg	39 Lee	49 Richmond
13 Colrain	38 Leverett	45 Rochester
52 Conway	65 Lexington	27 Rowe
32 Cummings	23 Leyden	25 Rowley
52 Deerfield	67 Littleton	2 Royalston
15 Dennis	28 Lunenburg	35 Russell
50 Dighton	44 Lynnfield	31 Rutland
37 Douglas	68 Manchester	56 Salisbury
29 Dover	1 Marshfield	53 Sandisfield
54 Dudley	14 Mashpee	14 Sandwich
66 Dunstable	26 Mattapoisett	61 Savoy
10 East Brookfield	46 Medfield	1 Scituate
21 Eastham	20 Mendon	51 Seekonk
4 Easthampton	56 Merrimac	47 Sheffield
17 East Longmeadow	7 Middlefield	13 Shelburne
24 Edgartown	63 Middleton	29 Sherborn
49 Egremont	12 Millbury	58 Shirley
38 Erving	46 Millis	38 Shutesbury

Statistics of Superintendency Unions—Continued

4 Southampton	19. Truro	16 West Brookfield
6 Southborough	66 Tyngsborough	4 Westhampton
22 South Hadley	39 Tyringham	9 Westminster
53 Southwick	11 Upton	56 West Newbury
9 Sterling	37 Uxbridge	49 West Stockbridge
67 Stow	8 Wales	24 West Tisbury
30 Sturbridge	16 Warren	46 Westwood
29 Sudbury	23 Warwick	52 Whately
52 Sunderland	40 Washington	17 Wilbraham
43 Sutton	29 Wayland	48 Williamsburg
2 Templeton	54 Webster	63 Wilmington
63 Tewksbury	19 Wellfleet	57 Winchendon
24 Tisbury	38 Wendell	40 Windsor
53 Tolland	44 Wenham	48 Worthington
44 Topsfield	69 West Boylston	60 Wrentham
28 Townsend	64 West Bridgewater	15 Yarmouth

II. Statistics of Superintendency Unions, Year Ending June 30, 1941

Number	UNION	Date of entering union	State triennial valuation, March 27, 1941	Number of principals and full time teachers, Jan. 1, 1941	Number of school buildings, Jan. 1, 1939	EACH TOWN'S SHARE OF SUPER-INTENDENT'S—		State Aid for 1940-41 on account of employment of school super-intendent
						Full salary	Traveling expenses	
1	Marshfield . .	1888	\$8,528,681	17	3	\$1,600 00	\$112 00	—
	Scituate . .	1888	13,127,582	33	4	2,400 00	165 92	—
2	Hubbardston . .	1889	700,198	4	2	480 00	52 00	\$301 33
	Phillipston . .	1889	500,156	3	3	240 00	26 00	150 67
	Royalston . .	1889	800,417	4	2	480 00	52 00	301 33
	Templeton . .	1889	3,354,690	30	5	1,800 00	195 00	1,130 00
3	Ashland . .	1889	2,748,305	19	1	1,500 00	116 68	911 13
	Hopkinton . .	1889	3,559,896	18	2	1,500 00	117 00	911 32
4	Easthampton . .	1889	11,156,071	52	6	2,760 00	54 90	—
	Southampton . .	1889	1,008,180	4	1	600 00	16 50	288 45
	Westhampton . .	1889	501,412	3	1	240 00	17 60	120 52
5	Barre . .	1890	3,002,521	27	3	1,379 84	160 00	773 33
	Hardwick . .	1890	1,682,937	13	5	1,379 84	160 00	773 33
	Petersham . .	1890	1,700,237	10	2	689 92	80 00	386 67
6	Berlin . .	1890	1,221,935	5	4	700 00	73 13	396 46
	Northborough . .	1890	2,331,600	15	4	1,260 00	146 27	721 14
	Southborough . .	1890	3,688,320	18	4	1,399 84	146 27	792 85
7	Becket . .	1890	753,827	3	2	960 00	131 03	580 00
	Chester . .	1890	1,390,833	14	3	1,760 00	240 21	1,063 33
	Middlefield . .	1890	353,960	2	2	480 00	65 51	290 00
8	Brimfield . .	1890	1,108,698	10	2	810 42	100 00	483 33
	Monson . .	1890	3,278,308	24	4	1,945 00	240 00	1,160 00
	Wales . .	1893	312,873	2	1	486 25	60 00	290 00
9	Princeton . .	1890	1,500,000	8	2	625 00	80 00	386 67
	Sterling . .	1890	2,017,554	9	1	1,250 00	160 00	773 33
	Westminster . .	1890	2,000,431	10	2	1,250 00	160 00	773 33
10	Brookfield . .	1891	1,459,281	11	2	1,242 50	148 75	676 66
	E. Brookfield . .	1921	1,119,342	7	1	710 00	85 00	386 67
	N. Brookfield . .	1891	2,797,829	16	2	1,597 50	191 25	870 00
11	Grafton . .	1891	4,779,999	40	7	2,550 00	334 00	—
	Upton . .	1891	1,598,512	12	3	850 00	100 00	479 05
12	Millbury . .	1891	6,531,871	44	8	2,220 00	300 00	—
	Oxford . .	1891	3,383,209	29	6	1,480 00	200 00	773 33

Statistics of Superintendency Unions—Continued

Number	UNION	Date of entering union	State triennial valuation, March 27, 1941	Number of principals and full time teachers, Jan. 1, 1941	Number of school buildings, Jan. 1, 1939	EACH TOWN'S SHARE OF SUPERINTENDENT'S—		State Aid for 1940-41 on account of employment of school superintendent
						Full salary	Traveling expenses	
13	Buckland . . .	1892	\$3,073,596	- 7	3	\$1,116 67	\$121 00	\$636 23
	Colrain . . .	1892	1,663,200	11	7	1,116 67	121 00	636 22
	Shelburne . . .	1892	3,535,558	18	5	1,116 66	121 00	636 22
14	Bourne . . .	1892	9,968,613	27	4	3,010 00	332 70	-
	Mashpee . . .	1892	1,030,845	4	1	430 00	71 20	199 75
	Sandwich . . .	1892	2,850,762	13	1	860 00	147 05	401 36
15	Brewster . . .	1903	2,400,307	5	1	525 00	6 60	254 01
	Dennis . . .	1892	4,999,999	10	1	1,050 00	10 81	-
	Yarmouth . . .	1892	6,609,296	18	1	1,925 00	12 87	-
16	New Braintree .	1898	700,211	2	2	530 08	51 96	255 39
	Warren . . .	1893	2,702,045	22	4	2,509 49	239 40	1,206 17
	West Brookfield	1898	1,526,042	9	4	960 00	96 00	463 35
17	E. Longmeadow	1893	4,517,286	16	2	1,669 18	173 45	-
	Hampden . . .	1893	1,003,188	5	1	417 32	43 28	214 07
	Wilbraham . . .	1893	3,147,078	12	3	1,669 18	173 45	856 36
18	Hanover . . .	1894	3,870,692	22	4	1,166 66	191 14	679 08
	Hanson . . .	1894	2,725,503	9	2	1,066 67	169 47	618 24
	Norwell . . .	1894	2,558,821	15	3	1,066 67	205 00	636 01
19	Provincetown .	1894	5,050,139	28	4	2,520 00	280 00	-
	Truro . . .	1902	1,879,961	4	1	540 00	60 00	290 00
	Wellfleet . . .	1894	2,302,284	7	1	540 00	60 00	290 00
20	Bellingham . .	1894	2,651,434	26	4	1,440 00	240 00	1,120 00
	Mendon . . .	1894	1,531,273	8	1	960 00	160 00	746 66
21	Chatham . . .	1903	7,356,587	15	1	1,170 00	100 00	-
	Eastham . . .	1894	1,500,159	3	1	390 00	100 00	220 31
	Harwich . . .	1894	7,525,867	21	4	1,560 00	100 00	-
	Orleans . . .	1894	4,300,523	15	2	780 00	100 00	395 66
22	Granby . . .	1895	1,105,449	5	3	495 79	51 06	238 01
	South Hadley .	1895	9,505,460	52	6	3,470 96	207 46	-
23	Bernardston . .	1917	1,004,742	10	5	600 00	120 00	386 67
	Gill . . .	1895	1,004,894	6	4	600 00	120 00	386 67
	Leyden . . .	1901	326,095	3	3	450 00	90 00	290 00
	Northfield . .	1895	2,027,305	16	6	1,050 00	210 00	676 66
	Warwick . . .	1895	350,077	2	1	300 00	60 00	193 33
24	Chilmark . . .	1897	750,012	2	1	200 00	21 49	96 12
	Edgartown . .	1895	5,009,296	13	1	1,000 00	109 95	-
	Gay Head . . .	1902	170,000	1	1	200 00	21 49	96 12
	Oak Bluffs . .	1895	5,001,862	14	2	1,000 00	118 55	-
	Tisbury . . .	1895	6,004,971	18	1	1,200 00	139 94	-
	West Tisbury .	1895	900,041	2	1	400 00	43 78	192 58
25	Boxford . . .	1930	1,501,457	4	2	381 25	58 32	241 67
	Georgetown . .	1895	2,000,827	13	2	762 50	116 62	483 33
	Groveland . . .	1895	1,602,082	14	5	1,372 50	209 92	869 99
	Rowley . . .	1895	1,500,095	7	2	533 75	81 65	338 34
26	Fairhaven . . .	1897	11,887,571	67	8	3,330 08	16 62	-
	Mattapoisett .	1897	3,735,387	9	1	832 58	-	334 23
27	Charlemont . .	1897	1,006,096	9	2	1,276 44	164 69	796 07
	Hawley . . .	1897	250,676	4	3	729 40	94 12	454 90
	Heath . . .	1902	400,000	5	4	911 75	117 65	568 63
	Rowe . . .	1897	764,246	1	2	182 35	23 53	113 73
28	Ashby . . .	1897	1,094,404	8	1	513 34	62 21	374 81
	Lunenburg . . .	1905	2,508,080	17	3	1,026 68	124 42	749 61
	Townsend . . .	1897	2,665,340	15	1	1,026 68	124 42	749 61
29	Dover . . .	1898	6,024,926	14	1	693 00	83 94	-
	Sherborn . . .	1940	3,020,359	7	2	714 00	91 05	337 84
	Sudbury . . .	1898	4,023,046	12	2	1,050 00	124 44	492 86
	Wayland . . .	1898	6,035,634	25	3	1,743 00	107 52	-

Statistics of Superintendency Unions—Continued

Number	UNION	Date of entering union	State triennial valuation, March 27, 1941	Number of principals and full time teachers, Jan. 1, 1941	Number of school buildings, Jan. 1, 1939	EACH TOWN'S SHARE OF SUPERINTENDENT'S—		State Aid for 1940-41 on account of employment of school superintendent
						Full salary	Traveling expenses	
30	Charlton . . .	1902	\$2,172,543	19	7	\$1,700 00	\$272 33	\$968 61
	Holland . . .	1902	300,000	2	1	340 81	52 72	193 26
	Sturbridge . . .	1898	2,077,403	9	3	1,360 00	210 90	771 46
31	Holden . . .	1900	3,660,855	37	4	2,040 00	360 00	1,160 00
	Oakham . . .	1900	450,140	2	1	255 00	45 00	145 00
	Paxton . . .	1900	1,100,000	4	1	340 00	60 00	193 33
	Rutland . . .	1900	1,500,479	13	2	765 00	135 00	435 00
32	Ashfield . . .	1900	1,313,109	8	9	1,080 00	160 00	773 33
	Cummington . . .	1900	602,341	5	1	540 00	80 00	386 66
	Goshen . . .	1900	402,077	2	1	540 00	80 00	386 67
	Plainfield . . .	1900	350,730	2	2	540 00	80 00	386 67
33	Amherst . . .	1901	10,078,382	54	9	4,500 00	220 25	—
	Pelham . . .	1901	751,307	4	2	500 00	31 96	185 84
34	Hadley . . .	1901	3,006,417	22	6	1,600 00	137 84	925 23
	Hatfield . . .	1901	2,808,683	20	6	1,600 00	137 84	925 22
35	Blandford . . .	1901	900,000	3	1	800 00	80 00	386 66
	Huntington . . .	1901	1,121,810	10	2	1,400 00	140 00	676 67
	Montgomery . . .	1901	300,000	2	2	400 00	40 00	193 33
	Russell . . .	1901	3,712,397	9	2	1,400 00	140 00	676 67
36	Avon . . .	1901	2,035,430	16	2	928 80	95 75	471 22
	Holbrook . . .	1901	3,650,191	22	5	1,266 60	130 57	642 60
	Randolph . . .	1901	7,410,426	62	8	1,604 40	165 40	—
37	Douglas . . .	1901	2,443,409	18	3	1,440 00	173 85	780 03
	Uxbridge . . .	1901	8,163,560	44	9	2,160 00	226 15	—
38	Erving . . .	1901	2,370,149	8	3	1,119 96	128 04	618 66
	Leverett . . .	1901	514,052	5	4	699 96	80 04	386 67
	New Salem . . .	1902	350,044	5	2	980 04	111 96	541 33
	Shutesbury . . .	1901	400,086	2	1	279 96	32 04	154 67
	Wendell . . .	1901	310,623	3	2	420 00	48 00	232 00
39	Lee . . .	1901	5,519,705	27	4	2,100 00	100 00	—
	Monterey . . .	1901	905,778	2	2	672 00	100 00	412 72
	Otis . . .	1901	714,531	3	2	882 00	100 00	324 46
	Tyringham . . .	1901	505,619	1	1	546 00	100 00	271 51
40	Hinsdale . . .	1901	999,409	6	1	1,113 34	187 00	776 20
	Peru . . .	1901	250,500	1	1	417 50	65 50	288 31
	Washington . . .	1912	222,599	2	1	556 66	90 00	386 01
	Windsor . . .	1901	506,312	3	1	695 83	113 00	482 81
41	Halifax . . .	1901	1,721,288	4	1	612 50	70 00	338 33
	Kingston . . .	1901	4,685,687	20	4	1,356 25	155 00	—
	Pembroke . . .	1901	3,194,796	15	3	1,137 50	130 00	628 33
	Plympton . . .	1901	809,624	4	1	393 75	45 00	217 50
42	Cheshire . . .	1912	1,203,046	8	3	1,140 00	160 00	773 34
	Hancock . . .	1902	451,747	5	5	456 00	64 00	309 33
	Lanesborough . . .	1902	1,513,597	7	5	1,140 00	160 00	773 33
	New Ashford . . .	1902	181,300	1	1	114 00	16 00	77 33
43	Auburn . . .	1902	6,840,155	48	7	2,800 00	310 80	—
	Sutton . . .	1902	2,114,722	19	8	1,200 00	159 00	587 81
44	Hamilton . . .	1917	5,808,344	18	3	1,400 00	20 00	—
	Lynnfield . . .	1912	4,745,760	11	2	1,000 00	140 00	—
	Topsfield . . .	1912	3,306,444	12	1	800 00	140 00	413 03
	Wenham . . .	1902	4,006,175	9	1	800 00	100 00	395 45
45	Carver . . .	1902	3,167,201	9	3	944 75	150 00	687 98
	Lakeville . . .	1902	1,501,367	7	3	846 25	150 00	626 08
	Rochester . . .	1902	1,531,658	6	4	835 40	150 00	619 27
46	Medfield . . .	1908	3,052,462	15	2	900 00	100 00	483 34
	Millis . . .	1902	3,266,936	19	1	900 00	100 00	483 33
	Norfolk . . .	1902	1,629,391	6	4	900 00	100 00	483 33
	Westwood . . .	1902	7,538,322	20	2	900 00	100 00	—

Statistics of Superintendency Unions—Continued

Number	UNION	Date of entering union	State triennial valuation, March 27, 1941	Number of principals and full time teachers, Jan. 1, 1941	Number of school buildings, Jan. 1, 1939	EACH TOWN'S SHARE OF SUPER-INTENDENT'S—		State Aid for 1940-41 on account of employment of school super-intendent
						Full salary	Traveling expenses	
47	Mt. Washington	1902	\$225,000	1	1	\$291 60	\$40 08	\$193 34
	New Marlborough	1902	1,327,554	9	2	1,166 60	160 08	773 33
	Sheffield	1902	1,731,435	14	5	1,458 30	200 04	966 66
48	Chesterfield	1902	604,065	3	4	750 00	87 59	475 06
	Williamsburg	1902	1,534,140	15	2	1,500 00	175 21	950 14
	Worthington	1902	801,794	4	3	750 00	87 59	475 06
49	Alford	1902	341,637	1	1	320 00	100 00	225 55
	Egremont	1902	1,109,026	3	3	640 00	100 00	397 41
	Richmond	1902	811,001	3	1	960 00	100 00	569 26
	West Stockbridge	1902	1,410,828	5	1	1,280 00	100 00	741 11
50	Berkley	1902	1,009,117	7	2	372 51	68 03	196 92
	Dighton	1902	3,565,579	28	5	2,449 25	205 09	1,186 48
	Freetown	1924	1,520,660	9	7	744 25	136 06	393 50
	Gosnold	1936	1,300,060	2	2	258 91	91 05	156 43
51	Rehoboth	1902	2,833,923	13	4	1,200 00	160 00	773 33
	Seekonk	1913	5,818,409	30	5	1,800 00	240 00	—
52	Conway	1903	1,106,305	5	2	640 00	60 00	373 34
	Deerfield	1903	4,539,258	23	4	1,280 00	120 00	—
	Sunderland	1903	1,303,679	5	1	640 00	60 00	373 34
	Whately	1903	1,503,192	5	2	640 00	60 00	373 33
53	Granville	1903	2,025,032	5	2	1,017 50	119 19	579 46
	Sandisfield	1903	756,199	5	5	847 88	99 35	482 88
	Southwick	1903	2,532,267	9	1	1,187 12	139 03	676 05
	Tolland	1903	456,998	2	1	339 13	39 73	193 14
54	Dudley	1903	3,755,617	21	8	1,550 00	108 75	611 34
	Webster	1903	11,099,458	51	6	3,100 00	49 25	—
55	Belchertown	1904	1,670,715	18	5	2,520 00	255 58	1,357 68
	Enfield	1904	—	—	—	980 00 ¹	—	479 37
56	Merrimac	1912	1,658,066	14	4	850 00	150 00	483 34
	Newbury	1905	2,513,309	9	2	850 00	150 00	483 33
	Salisbury	1905	3,048,821	10	2	850 00	150 00	483 33
	West Newbury	1905	1,504,667	11	1	850 00	150 00	483 33
57	Ashburnham	1905	1,878,889	9	2	833 95	125 00	494 92
	Winchendon	1905	5,662,149	44	8	2,500 10	234 08	—
58	Ayer	1909	4,036,057	25	4	1,650 00	128 05	1,002 03
	Boxborough	1921	400,000	4	4	450 00	34 91	273 28
	Shirley	1909	2,413,605	10	2	900 00	69 85	546 56
59	Norton	1911	2,693,533	18	4	2,100 00	355 83	1,160 00
	Plainville	1911	1,635,463	11	2	1,400 00	237 22	773 33
60	Franklin	1911	9,384,424	49	9	2,870 00	210 00	—
	Wrentham	1911	3,950,331	17	3	1,230 00	90 00	560 00
61	Clarksburg	1912	818,453	8	4	990 00	120 00	580 00
	Florida	1912	1,601,970	5	5	990 00	120 00	580 00
	Monroe	1912	1,135,849	3	1	660 00	80 00	386 67
	Savoy	1912	200,000	4	4	660 00	80 00	386 66
62	Blackstone	1913	2,173,956	28	7	2,000 00	240 00	1,196 20
	Millville	1917	912,307	11	4	1,200 00	78 00	682 47
63	Middleton	1916	2,205,846	10	1	351 00	102 02	223 09
	Tewksbury	1930	4,849,999	25	4	877 50	121 70	—
	Wilmington	1916	4,500,000	39	10	2,281 50	130 93	1,187 97
64	Raynham	1920	2,027,933	11	3	1,213 84	120 00	620 83
	West Bridgewater	1920	3,353,940	21	7	2,534 15	266 70	1,303 64
65	Bedford	1921	2,671,393	13	2	1,200 00	51 47	377 76
	Lexington	1921	25,151,469	85	6	4,800 00	353 38	—

¹ Paid by Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission.

Statistics of Superintendency Unions—Concluded

Number	UNION	Date of entering union	State triennial valuation, March 27, 1941	Number of principals and full time teachers, Jan. 1, 1941	Number of school buildings, Jan. 1, 1939	EACH TOWN'S SHARE OF SUPER-INTENDENT'S—		State Aid for 1940-41 on account of employment of school super-intendent
						Full salary	Traveling expenses	
66	Dunstable . . .	1911	\$500,000	4	1	\$431 25	\$57 50	\$294 23
	Pepperell . . .	1909	3,228,529	21	4	1,683 50	233 00	1,153 75
	Tyngsborough . .	1924	1,501,366	7	1	695 54	98 53	478 04
67	Bolton . . .	1926	1,213,271	5	2	520 00	61 69	289 73
	Carlisle . . .	1926	1,190,568	4	2	346 70	40 63	192 92
	Harvard . . .	1926	2,506,320	9	1	693 30	82 20	386 26
	Littleton . . .	1926	3,094,689	14	1	1,040 00	124 87	580 19
	Stow . . .	1926	1,851,999	10	3	866 70	105 51	484 23
68	Essex . . .	1929	1,420,746	12	2	1,680 00	32 52	689 06
	Manchester . . .	1929	11,537,071	22	3	2,520 00	55 49	—
69	Boylston . . .	1921	1,000,000	7	2	825 00	100 00	483 33
	West Boylston . .	1921	2,800,686	20	4	2,475 00	300 00	1,450 00
	Totals . . .	—	—	—	—	\$242,489 75	\$26,122 96	\$96,321 01 ¹

¹ In addition, the following reimbursements, withheld pending a decision of the Attorney General, were paid in May, 1941 — On Account of 1938-39, Dana, \$492.64; Greenwich, \$295.58; New Salem, \$663.65; Prescott, \$295.58; Belchertown, \$1,358.71; Enfield, \$480.09; for 1939-40, Dana, \$492.63; Greenwich, \$295.58; New Salem, \$663.33; Prescott, \$295.57; Belchertown, \$1,357.93; Enfield, \$479.40.

III. TOWNS OF LESS THAN 500 FAMILIES AND STATE AID FOR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION THEREIN, SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

Explanation of Abbreviations and Symbols in Table

In columns 5 and 7—
“Excess” denotes that the ratio of the valuation to the net average membership of the schools exceeded the corresponding ratio for the Commonwealth; consequently, the town received no high school aid or tuition reimbursement.
In column 7—
*denotes valuation over \$1,000,000; reimbursement, ONE-HALF.
†denotes valuation of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; reimbursement, THREE-FOURTHS.
No symbol, valuation less than \$500,000; reimbursement IN FULL.
In column 8—
†denotes that the town expended from local taxation for the support of schools less than \$4 per \$1,000 valuation; consequently, the town received no high school transportation reimbursement.
*denotes said expenditure was between \$4 and \$5 per \$1,000 valuation; reimbursement, ONE-HALF.
†denotes said expenditure was between \$5 and \$6; reimbursement, THREE-FOURTHS.
No symbol, said expenditure was over \$6; reimbursement, IN FULL.

TOWNS	Families, United States Census, 1930	LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL				ATTENDANCE AT HIGH SCHOOLS IN OTHER TOWNS OR CITIES			Total State aid for high school education
		Years in course	Resident pupils in membership of high school	Number of teachers based on time devoted to high school	State Aid	Resident pupils attending public high schools in other towns and cities	State reimbursement for tuition	State reimbursement for transportation	
Alford . . .	1 57	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 —	6 13	7 \$1,239 40	8 \$1,131 70	9 \$2,371 10
Ashby . . .	266	4	54	3.085	\$771 25	—	—	—	771 25
Ashfield . . .	246	4	56	4.000	1,000 00	—	—	—	1,000 00
Becket . . .	188	—	—	—	—	33	2,220 37†	2,258 20	4,478 57
Bedford . . .	467	1 ¹	30	1.833	458 25	74	4,122 00*	1,386 00	5,966 25
Berkley . . .	274	—	—	—	—	38	2,111 03†	2,882 80	4,993 83
Berlin . . .	260	—	—	—	—	50	1,442 82*	1,338 50	2,781 32
Bernardston . . .	228	4	64	4.028	1,007 00	—	—	—	1,007 00
Blandford . . .	138	—	—	—	—	31	2,127 42†	3,779 30	5,906 72
Bolton . . .	194	1 ¹	7	—	Excess	21	Excess	1,056 40	1,056 40

¹ Third year of Junior High.

² Junior High System.

III. Towns of Less than 500 Families and State Aid for High School Education therein, School Year ending June 30, 1941—Continued

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boxborough . . .	84	—	—	—	—	21	\$2,065 58	\$1,460 00	\$3,525 58
Boxford . . .	184	—	—	—	—	47	2,049 21*	2,506 90	4,556 11
Boylston . . .	253	—	—	—	—	49	4,260 61†	1,614 63	5,875 24
Brewster . . .	224	—	—	—	—	43	Excess	2,977 18	2,977 18
Brimfield . . .	224	4 2	75	4,657	\$1,164 25	—	—	—	1,164 25
Brookfield . . .	370	4 2	62	4,200	1,050 00	—	—	—	1,050 00
Buckland . . .	425	—	—	—	—	66	Excess	1,642 67	1,642 67
Burlington . . .	419	4 2	145	5,000	1,250 00	—	—	—	1,250 00
Carlisle . . .	149	—	—	—	—	33	1,904 70*	2,211 40	4,116 10
Carver . . .	390	—	—	—	—	70	Excess	5,372 10	5,372 10
Charlemont . . .	241	4	42	4,000	1,000 00	—	—	—	1,000 00
Charlton . . .	499	4	117	5,000	1,250 00	—	—	—	1,250 00
Cheshire . . .	407	—	—	—	—	101	2,196 68*	2,461 40	4,658 08
Chester . . .	386	4	114	5,000	1,250 00	—	—	—	1,250 00
Chesterfield . . .	131	—	—	—	—	23	1,322 70†	2,817 50	4,140 20
Chilmark . . .	93	—	—	—	—	10	Excess	699 96	699 96
Clarksburg . . .	310	—	—	—	—	44	3,010 55†	1,009 60	4,020 15
Colrain . . .	362	—	—	—	—	75	2,958 60*	4,360 86	7,319 46
Conway . . .	237	—	—	—	—	44	2,486 10†	2,878 78	5,364 88
Cummington . . .	159	1 1	10	.857	214 25	21	1,790 52†	3,102 40	5,107 17
Dover . . .	289	4 2	43	—	Excess	—	—	—	—
Dunstable . . .	105	—	—	—	—	34	3,106 90	2,822 16	5,929 06
East Brookfield . . .	234	1 1	12	.750	187 50	30	1,359 38*	1,634 76	3,181 64
Eastham . . .	165	—	—	—	—	41	Excess	1,980 00	1,980 00
Edgartown . . .	375	4	77	—	Excess	—	—	—	—
Egremont . . .	148	—	—	—	—	22	Excess	1,323 20	1,323 20
Erving . . .	317	—	—	—	—	80	4,176 75*	4,291 17	8,467 92
Essex . . .	461	4	80	5,000	1,250 00	—	—	—	1,250 00
Florida . . .	80	—	—	—	—	25	Excess	2,442 80	2,442 80
Freetown . . .	422	—	—	—	—	73	3,025 69*	4,143 76	7,169 45
Gay Head . . .	42	—	—	—	—	11	861 32	1,270 50	2,131 82
Gill . . .	222	—	—	—	—	47	3,796 78†	2,370 20	6,166 98
Goshen . . .	64	—	—	—	—	8	672 40	976 85	1,649 25
Gosnold . . .	29	—	—	—	—	4	Excess	—†	—
Granby . . .	186	—	—	—	—	45	2,479 44†	1,465 87	3,945 31
Granville . . .	189	—	—	—	—	33	Excess	3,563 67	3,563 67
Halifax . . .	195	—	—	—	—	54	Excess	2,382 75	2,382 75
Hampden . . .	196	—	—	—	—	33	3,452 53†	1,579 69	5,032 22
Hancock . . .	89	—	—	—	—	14	1,369 60	416 70†	1,786 30
Harvard . . .	274	4	45	—	Excess	—	—	—	—
Hawley . . .	68	—	—	—	—	15	1,008 96	1,273 30	2,282 26
Heath . . .	82	—	—	—	—	27	1,530 12	2,372 30	3,902 42
Hinsdale . . .	294	—	—	—	—	51	3,722 85†	3,516 48	7,239 33
Holland . . .	41	—	—	—	—	8	622 30	699 61	1,321 91
Hubbardston . . .	280	—	—	—	—	48	2,978 02†	4,524 58	7,502 60
Huntington . . .	335	4	67	5,000	1,250 00	—	—	—	1,250 00
Lakeville . . .	347	—	—	—	—	64	2,489 04*	3,036 00	5,525 04
Lanesborough . . .	285	—	—	—	—	72	3,502 33*	2,695 60	6,197 93
Leverett . . .	178	—	—	—	—	39	4,025 85	2,457 00	6,482 85
Leyden . . .	68	—	—	—	—	13	1,462 00	1,077 39	2,539 39
Lincoln . . .	367	1 1	25	—	Excess	60	Excess	3,371 18	3,371 18
Littleton . . .	403	4	96	—	Excess	—	—	—	—
Lynnfield . . .	460	—	—	—	—	122	Excess	5,230 36	5,230 36
Marion . . .	463	1 1	28	—	Excess	36	Excess	976 18†	976 18
Mashpee . . .	94	—	—	—	—	22	Excess	1,365 00	1,365 00
Mattapoisett . . .	410	1 1	26	—	Excess	42	Excess	1,619 28	1,619 28
Mendon . . .	297	4	58	2,714	678 50	—	—	—	678 50
Middlefield . . .	49	—	—	—	—	2	309 80	367 50	677 30
Middleton . . .	330	—	—	—	—	70	3,071 28*	1,471 49	4,542 77
Millis . . .	416	4 2	137	5,000	1,250 00	—	—	—	1,250 00
Millville . . .	469	—	—	—	—	99	3,488 15*	3,000 00	6,488 15
Monroe . . .	39	—	—	—	—	9	Excess	1,110 90	1,110 90
Montgomery . . .	90	—	—	—	—	15	Excess	1,387 20	1,387 20
Montgomery . . .	35	—	—	—	—	11	1,071 88	1,074 70	2,146 58
Mt. Washington . . .	18	—	—	—	—	3	Excess	368 20	368 20
Nahant . . .	465	1 1	16	—	Excess	69	Excess	2,385 85	2,385 85
New Ashford . . .	19	—	—	—	—	8	854 25	619 20	1,473 45
New Braintree . . .	87	—	—	—	—	14	Excess	1,173 22	1,173 22
Newbury . . .	445	—	—	—	—	65	2,269 21*	2,708 37	4,977 58
New Marlboro'gh . . .	242	4	38	3,500	875 00	—	—	—	875 00
New Salem . . .	133	4	59	3,057	764 25	—	—	—	764 25
Norfolk . . .	295	—	—	—	—	77	3,953 83*	3,056 40	7,010 23
Northfield . . .	482	4	85	5,000	1,250 00	—	—	—	1,250 00
Norwell . . .	437	4 2	105	5,000	1,250 00	—	—	—	1,250 00
Oak Bluffs . . .	405	4	51	—	Excess	—	—	—	—
Oakham . . .	126	—	—	—	—	30	2,267 40	2,809 70	5,077 10
Orleans . . .	381	4 2	165	—	Excess	—	—	—	—
Otis . . .	103	—	—	—	—	18	Excess	1,954 97	1,954 97
Paxton . . .	172	—	—	—	—	28	2,784 00†	2,062 00	4,846 00
Pelham . . .	124	—	—	—	—	45	3,272 94†	1,293 36	4,566 30
Pembroke . . .	448	4 2	91	—	Excess	—	—	—	—

1 Third year of Junior High.

2 Junior High System.

III. Towns of Less than 500 Families and State Aid for High School Education therein, School Year ending June 30, 1941—Concluded

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Peru	29	—	—	—	—	5	Excess	\$589 40	\$589 40
Petersham	173	4	54	4.675	\$1,168 75	—	—	—	1,168 75
Phillipston	103	—	—	—	—	23	\$1,859 26	1,443 56	3,302 82
Plainfield	76	—	—	—	—	21	1,983 24	2,529 10	4,512 34
Plainville	424	4	64	4.171	1,042 75	—	—	—	1,042 75
Plympton	159	—	—	—	—	25	1,629 94‡	1,328 50	2,958 44
Princeton	201	3 ²	37	—	Excess	7	Excess	924 70	924 70
Raynham	478	—	—	—	—	106	3,960 40*	2,884 88	6,845 28
Richmond	139	—	—	—	—	30	1,886 87‡	2,171 25	4,058 12
Rochester	302	—	—	—	—	49	2,506 90*	4,278 55	6,785 45
Rowe	77	—	—	—	—	15	Excess	1,312 11	1,312 11
Rowley	387	—	—	—	—	78	2,837 19*	2,005 48	4,842 67
Royalston	194	—	—	—	—	34	1,738 18‡	2,440 36	4,178 54
Russell	299	—	—	—	—	86	3,906 19*	3,595 64	7,501 83
Rutland	351	4	63	5.000	1,250 00	—	—	—	1,250 00
Sandisfield	111	—	—	—	—	33	2,025 15‡	3,296 76	5,321 91
Sandwich	446	4	80	—	Excess	—	—	—	—
Savoy	87	—	—	—	—	4	270 05	669 20	939 25
Sheffield	438	4	66	4.000	1,000 00	—	—	—	1,000 00
Shelburne	473	4	287	—	Excess	—	—	—	—
Sherborn	234	4	42	—	Excess	—	—	—	—
Shirley	478	—	—	—	—	81	3,476 59*	3,571 05	7,047 64
Shutesbury	54	—	—	—	—	7	721 00	853 30	1,574 30
Southampton	240	—	—	—	—	54	4,217 58‡	2,823 66	7,041 24
Southwick	335	—	—	—	—	77	3,561 44*	6,160 79	9,722 23
Sterling	378	1 ¹	26	1.250	312 50	52	2,305 29*	3,578 10	6,195 89
Stockbridge	442	4	134	—	Excess	—	—	—	—
Stow	316	4	55	3.628	907 00	—	—	—	907 00
Sturbridge	462	—	—	—	—	69	2,559 30*	2,506 51	5,065 81
Sudbury	305	4 ²	80	4.706	1,176 50	—	—	—	1,176 50
Sunderland	260	—	—	—	—	76	3,766 52*	1,660 08	5,426 60
Tisbury	432	4	152	—	Excess	—	—	—	—
Tolland	35	—	—	—	—	8	Excess	728 70	728 70
Topsfield	288	4	73	—	Excess	—	—	—	—
Truro	162	—	—	—	—	30	Excess	2,361 90	2,361 90
Tyngsborough	316	—	—	—	—	49	2,194 11*	2,275 00	4,469 11
Tyringham	68	—	—	—	—	5	Excess	572 60	572 60
Wales	118	—	—	—	—	16	1,715 00	995 50	2,710 50
Warwick	102	—	—	—	—	24	1,711 36	2,054 21	3,765 57
Washington	54	—	—	—	—	13	969 71	867 03	1,836 74
Wellfleet	282	4	39	—	Excess	—	—	—	—
Wendell	100	—	—	—	—	19	1,049 11‡	2,149 70	3,198 81
Wenham	307	1 ¹	17	—	Excess	39	Excess	945 00	945 00
West Brookfield	376	1 ¹	15	1.100	275 00	41	1,496 34*	1,366 31	3,137 65
Westhampton	94	—	—	—	—	18	1,680 87	1,515 91	3,196 78
Westminster	401	1 ¹	27	1.600	400 00	68	4,157 56*	3,900 70	8,458 26
West Newbury	379	4 ²	71	4.352	1,088 00	—	—	—	1,088 00
W. Stockbridge	271	—	—	—	—	48	2,040 42*	3,390 10	5,430 52
West Tisbury	90	—	—	—	—	14	Excess	886 80	886 80
Whately	234	—	—	—	—	54	2,399 03*	1,685 20	4,084 23
Williamsburg	465	4	132	5.000	1,250 00	—	—	—	1,250 00
Windsor	98	—	—	—	—	13	1,294 94	1,397 37	2,692 31
Worthington	130	—	—	—	—	31	2,101 90‡	3,500 00	5,601 90
Total (144 towns)	—	—	3,594	—	\$29,040 75	4,065	\$174,314 73	\$223,884 69	\$427,240 17

¹ Third year of Junior High² Junior High System

Summary

Towns that maintained four-year high schools	39
Received State grant	25 ¹
Did not receive State grant because "valuation per pupil" was in excess of the corresponding ratio for the Commonwealth	14
Towns sending pupils to high schools in other towns or cities	105
Tuition expenditures:	
Reimbursed in full	24 ²
Reimbursed three fourths	22
Reimbursed one half	29
Not reimbursed	30

¹ In addition, Bedford, Cummington, East Brookfield, Sterling, West Brookfield, and Westminster maintained high schools of less than four years, and received the State grant.

² These 24 towns received reimbursement in full for both tuition and transportation expenditures.

Transportation expenditures:

Reimbursed in full	102 ¹
Reimbursed three fourths	2
Reimbursed one half	—
Not reimbursed	1
Total	144

¹ Twenty-five of these towns received reimbursement in full for both tuition and transportation expenditures.

List of State-aided High Schools

Ashby, Ashfield, Bedford, Bernardston, Brimfield, Brookfield, Burlington, Charlemont, Charlton, Chester, Cummington, East Brookfield, Essex, Huntington, Mendon, Millis, New Marlborough, New Salem, Northfield, Norwell, Petersham, Plainville, Rutland, Sheffield, Sterling, Stow, Sudbury, West Brookfield, Westminster, West Newbury, Williamsburg—31.

IV. CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS FOR STATE-AIDED HIGH SCHOOLS

Teachers in state-aided high schools (of which there were 31 in the year 1940–41) are required by section 12, chapter 71, of the General Laws, to hold certificates issued by the Department of Education. Teachers in other high schools and teachers in elementary schools are not required to hold State certificates. Applicants are usually issued certificates on credentials without examination.

Two classes of certificates are now granted, namely, term and special. A general certificate was granted prior to July 1, 1912. The requirements for these certificates are stated in a circular of information which may be obtained from the Department of Education.

The total number of high school teachers' certificates granted up to December 1, 1941, was as follows:

General, 587; Preliminary, 1,183; Special 979; Term, 2,109; Life, 6. Total, 4,864.

V. TRANSPORTATION OF CHILDREN LIVING ON ISLANDS

Chapter 76, section 14 of the General Laws provides that:—"The department of education may provide transportation to and from school, or board in place thereof, for such children of school age as live upon islands within the commonwealth that are without schools, in cases where the local authorities are not required by law to provide such transportation." [Op. A. G. (1920) 27.]

During the school year 1940–41 there were twenty-one children who came within the above classification and the expense entailed amounted to \$2,478.50.

VI. COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

The following table gives a list of the county training schools in the State for the commitment of habitual truants, absentees, and school offenders:

County Training School	Location	Superintendent
Essex	Lawrence	James R. Tetler
Hampden	Agawam	Howard E. Herrick
Middlesex ¹	North Chelmsford	J. Earl Wotton
Worcester	Oakdale	William T. Teachout

The counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Franklin, Hampshire, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Plymouth are exempted by law from maintaining training schools of their own, but the county commissioners of each of these counties are required to assign an established training school as a place of commitment for habitual truants, absentees, and school offenders. The places designated by several commissioners are as follow: *Berkshire, Franklin, and Hampshire Counties*, Agawam; *Barnstable, Dukes, Bristol, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties*, North Chelmsford.

¹ Under the law, commitments from Boston, Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop in Suffolk County must be to the training school for the county of Middlesex.

Number of Pupils Attending, Admitted, and Discharged; also Teachers Employed

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL	Enrolled July 1, 1940	Enrolled July 1, 1941	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Average attend- ance	Teachers employed
Essex	57	45	18	30	56	4
Hampden	37	35	26	16	30	1
Middlesex	105	103	59	49	115	4
Worcester	39	53	38	24	49	2
Totals	238	241	141	119	250	11

**VII. STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
Nov. 30, 1941**

STATE INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF PUPILS					Number of Teachers
	Enrolled Dec. 1, 1940	Enrolled Dec. 1, 1941	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Average attend- ance	
State Industrial School for Girls, Lan- caster	228	243	241	219	234	17
State Industrial School for Boys, Shirley	254	236	330	348	227	25
Lyman School for Boys, Westborough	286	230	295	158	256	17
Totals	768	709	866	725	717	59

**VIII. GENERAL SCHOOL FUND
(Chapter 70, General Laws)**

Distribution under Part I (Nov. 20, 1941):

General	\$5,029,107 94	
Supplementary	163,073 16	\$5,192,181 10

Distribution under Part II (March 10, 1941):

Towns in which the proportionate amount paid by such towns of every thousand dollars of State tax as established by the last preceding valuation made for the purpose of apportioning such tax:

Class I—8c or less	\$49,005 95	
Class II—More than 8c but not more than 16c	60,124 70	
Class III—More than 16c but not more than 40c	178,902 58	
Class IV—More than 40c but not more than 50c	110,360 81	\$398,394 04

From income tax (Part I)	\$5,192,181 10	
From income of Massachusetts School Fund (Part II)	178,445 31	
From income tax (Part II)	219,948 73	\$5,590,575 14

TABLE NO. 1.—*Roster of State-aided vocational and part-time schools*

School Year ending August 31, 1941

THREE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN (ALL) SCHOOLS IN OPERATION DURING THE YEAR
(OR NOW) IN NINETY-ONE CITIES AND TOWNS LISTED CHRONOLOGICALLY BY TYPES
OF SCHOOLS, WITH DATES OF ESTABLISHMENT AND NAMES OF DIRECTORS.

Group I 1a. Thirty-two industrial schools (boys)

Smith's Agricultural (Northampton), Oct., 1908; Philip Fox.
New Bedford Vocational, Nov., 1909; William R. Mackintosh.
Newton Trade, Feb., 1909; James Forbes.
Worcester Boys' Trade, Feb., 1910; Walter B. Dennen.
Somerville Vocational School for Boys, Sept., 1910; Harry L. Jones.
Lowell Vocational, Sept., 1911; Thomas F. Fisher.
Springfield Trade, Sept., 1911; George A. Burrridge.
Westfield Trade, Sept., 1911; Chester C. Derby.
Boston Trade, Feb., 1912; Edward M. McDonough.
Quincy Trade, Sept., 1912; Frank C. Webster.
Holyoke Vocational, Sept., 1914; Edward J. Burke.
Diman Industrial (Fall River), May, 1916; Thomas G. Doyle.
Independent Industrial Shoemaking School of the City of Lynn, Aug., 1918;
Stephen R. Callahan.
Chicopee Trade, Sept., 1921; John H. Sullivan.
Weymouth Vocational, Feb., 1924; Francis E. Whipple, Jr.
Vineyard Haven Carpentry School (Tisbury), Sept., 1925; Henry A. Ritter.
Beverly Trade, Nov., 1926; Edgar A. Winters.
Haverhill Trade, Nov., 1926; Chester P. Spofford.
Everett Trade, Sept., 1927; James T. Gearon.
Waltham Trade, Sept., 1928; Harold L. Pride.
Medford Vocational, Nov., 1930; Melvin V. Weldon.
Cole Trade, Day (Southbridge), Mar., 1932; Clark H. Morrell.
Pittsfield Vocational, April, 1934; John F. Moran.
Leominster Vocational, Sept., 1934; Rodney F. Poland.
Salem Vocational, Sept., 1934; Agnes V. Cragen.
Attleboro Jewelry Trade, Nov., 1934; Frank H. Straker.
Oak Bluffs Trade, Jan., 1936; Charles E. Downs.
Greenfield Vocational, June, 1936; Ralph A. Lawrence.
Barnstable Trade, Nov., 1938; Melvin C. Knight.
North Adams Vocational, Aug., 1940; Justin W. Barrett.
Malden Vocational, Sept., 1941; Leroy M. Twichell.
Marlboro Vocational, Sept., 1941; John R. Russo.

Group I 1b. Four day industrial schools (girls)

Trade School for Girls (Boston), Sept., 1909; Esther L. McNellis.
David Hale Fanning Trade School for Girls (Worcester), Sept., 1911; Grace A. Gilkey.
Springfield Trade School for Girls, Jan., 1934; George A. Burrridge.
Waltham Trade School for Girls, Sept., 1939; Harold L. Pride.

Group I 1c. Seven Industrial Departments

Brighton Industrial, Feb., 1929; Percy A. Brigham.
Charlestown Industrial, Feb., 1929; Martin E. Keane, Acting.
Dorchester Industrial, Feb., 1929; Arlon O. Bacon.
East Boston Industrial, Feb., 1929; Walter H. Naylor.
Hyde Park Industrial, Feb., 1929; Martin L. Olson.
South Boston Industrial, Jan., 1929; Thomas A. Roche.
Memorial High (Roxbury) Industrial, Sept., 1929; Patrick J. Smith.

Group I 1d. Thirty general vocational departments (Boys)

Springfield, Jan., 1934; George A. Burrige.
 Chicopee, Feb., 1934; John H. Sullivan.
 Brockton, March, 1934; Kenrick M. Baker.
 North Adams, March, 1934; Justin W. Barrett.
 Northbridge, March, 1934; James S. Mullaney.
 Webster, March, 1934; Stephen L. Sadler.
 New Bedford, April, 1934; William R. Mackintosh.
 Pittsfield, April, 1934; John F. Moran.
 Lawrence, June, 1934; Francis X. Hogan.
 Southbridge, July, 1934; Clark H. Morrell.
 Attleboro, Sept., 1934; Milton P. Dutton.
 Everett, Sept., 1934; James T. Gearon.
 Leominster, Sept., 1934; Rodney F. Poland.
 Lynn, Sept., 1934; Ralph W. Babb.
 Newton, Sept., 1934; James Forbes.
 Salem, Sept., 1934; Agnes V. Cragen.
 Taunton, Sept., 1934; Patrick H. Lyons.
 Cambridge, December, 1934; John M. Tobin.
 Haverhill, Sept., 1935; Chester P. Spofford.
 Milford, Sept., 1935; David I. Davoren.
 Greenfield, June, 1936; Ralph A. Lawrence.
 Fitchburg, July, 1936; Watson H. Otis.
 Westfield, October, 1936; Chester C. Derby.
 Shelburne, Sept., 1937; Thomas W. Watkins.
 Somerville, December, 1938; Everett W. Ireland.
 Boston, Sept., 1939; Paul V. Donovan.
 Medford, October, 1939; Melvin V. Weldon.
 Dighton, Sept., 1940; Alvah G. Patterson.
 Gloucester, Sept., 1940; Leonard H. Scott.
 Nantucket, Sept., 1941; C. E. Sturtevant.

Group I 2a. Six short unit courses

Boston, Oct., 1937; Francis L. Bain.
 Holyoke C. C. C. Classes, Feb., 1938; Matthew S. Herbert.
 Pittsfield C. C. C. Classes, Feb., 1938; John F. Moran.
 Fitchburg C. C. C. Classes, March, 1938; Watson H. Otis.
 Springfield C. C. C. Classes, Dec., 1938; George A. Burrige.
 Haverhill C. C. C. Classes, Jan., 1939; Chester P. Spofford.

Group I 3a. Eleven part-time Cooperative Schools

Beverly Co-operative Trade, Aug., 1909; Edgar A. Winters.
 Boston:
 Charlestown, Sept., 1919; Martin E. Keane, Acting.
 Hyde Park, Sept., 1919; Martin L. Olson.
 Dorchester, Sept., 1920; Arlon O. Bacon.
 Brighton, Sept., 1922; Percy A. Brigham.
 East Boston, June, 1925; Walter H. Naylor.
 South Boston, Jan., 1929; Thomas A. Roche.
 Memorial High (Roxbury), Sept., 1929; Patrick J. Smith.
 Cole Trade, Southbridge, Sept., 1919; Clark H. Morrell.
 Springfield Co-operative Trade, March, 1937; George A. Burrige.
 Waltham Co-operative Trade, July, 1940; Harold L. Pride.

Group I 3b Four Trade Preparatory School (classes)

Plymouth, Oct., 1936; Anson B. Handy.
 Haverhill, Feb., 1940; Chester P. Spofford.
 Nantucket, April, 1940; C. E. Sturtevant.
 Leominster, June, 1941; Rodney F. Poland.

Group I 3c. Four Apprenticeship Schools (classes)

Pittsfield, Sept., 1927; John F. Moran.
 Boston, Nov., 1932; Francis L. Bain.
 Springfield, Oct., 1937; George A. Burrridge.
 Newton, Oct., 1939; James Forbes.

Group I 3d. Vocational Art Schools (classes)

Massachusetts School of Art, Nov., 1927; Frank L. Allen.

Group I 4a. Twenty evening Industrial Schools (men)

New Bedford Evening Vocational, Nov., 1907; William R. Mackintosh.
 Lawrence, Mar., 1908; Francis X. Hogan.
 Boston Trade School, Evening Classes, Oct., 1908; Henry D. Fallona.
 Chicopee Evening Trade, Oct., 1908; John R. Sullivan.
 Newton Evening Vocational, Feb., 1909; James Forbes.
 Worcester Boys' Evening Trade, Feb., 1916; Walter B. Dennen.
 Springfield Evening Trade, Feb., 1916; Thomas J. Morrison.
 Beverly, Nov., 1916; Edgar A. Winters.
 Lynn Evening Industrial Shoemaking, Jan., 1927; Stephen R. Callahan.
 Medford Evening Vocational, Nov., 1930; Melvin V. Weldon.
 Cambridge Evening Industrial, Jan., 1934¹; John M. Tobin.
 Holyoke Evening Vocational, Oct., 1935; Edward J. Burke.
 Pittsfield Evening Vocational, April, 1936¹; John F. Moran.
 Cole Trade Evening (Southbridge), Oct., 1938¹; Clark H. Morrell.
 Westfield Evening Trade, Dec., 1936¹; Chester C. Derby.
 Attleboro, Oct., 1939¹; Frank H. Straker.
 Northampton, Oct., 1939; Philip Fox.
 Salem, Oct., 1940; Agnes V. Cragen.
 Malden, Oct., 1941; Farnsworth G. Marshall.
 Northbridge, Oct., 1941; Harrie J. Phipps.

Group II. Twenty-seven Compulsory Continuation Schools

Boston, Sept., 1914; Paul V. Donovan.
 Attleboro, Sept., 1920; Milton P. Dutton.
 Brockton, Sept., 1920; Kenrick M. Baker.
 Cambridge, Sept., 1920; John M. Tobin.
 Chicopee, Sept., 1920; John H. Sullivan.
 Everett, Sept., 1920; James T. Gearon.
 Fall River, Sept., 1920; Charles E. Reed.
 Fitchburg, Sept., 1920; Watson H. Otis.
 Haverhill, Sept., 1920; William W. Dunbar.
 Lawrence, Sept., 1920; Francis X. Hogan.
 Leominster, Sept., 1920; Rodney F. Poland.
 Lowell, Sept., 1920; Thomas A. Ginty.
 Lynn, Sept., 1920; Ralph W. Babb.
 New Bedford, Sept., 1920; Edward T. N. Sadler.
 North Adams, Sept., 1920; Justin W. Barrett.
 Northbridge, Sept., 1920; James S. Mullaney.
 Pittsfield, Sept., 1920; John F. Moran.
 Salem, Sept., 1920; Agnes V. Cragen.
 Somerville, Sept., 1920; Everett W. Ireland.
 Southbridge, Sept., 1920; Clark H. Morrell.
 Springfield, Sept., 1920; George A. Burrridge.
 Taunton, Sept., 1920; Patrick H. Lyons.
 Webster, Sept., 1920; Stephen L. Sadler.
 Worcester, Sept., 1920; Thomas F. Power.
 Gloucester, Sept., 1921; Ernest W. Fellows.
 Milford, Sept., 1921; Almorin O. Caswell.
 Andover, Sept., 1923; Carl M. Gahan.

¹ Re-established.

Group III 1a. Six day homemaking schools

New Bedford Household Arts, Nov., 1907; William R. Mackintosh.
 Smith's Household Arts (Northampton), Oct., 1908; Philip Fox.
 Lowell Vocational, Sept., 1911; Thomas F. Fisher.
 Essex County School of Homemaking (Hathorne), Sept., 1914; Harold A. Mostrom.
 Worcester Household Arts, Jan., 1931; Grace A. Gilkey.
 Salem Household Arts, Sept., 1935; Agnes V. Cragen.

Group III 1b. Forty-nine day household arts departments

Fall River Household Arts, Nov., 1919; Hector L. Belisle.
 Boston Household Arts, Feb., 1920; Mabel E. Bowker.
 Somerville Household Arts, Nov., 1920; Mrs. Gertrude Dooley.
 Everett Household Arts, March, 1921; Frederick A. Ashley.
 Scituate Household Arts, Sept., 1921; Frederick A. Calkin.
 Hadley Household Arts, April, 1922; James P. Reed.
 Pittsfield Household Arts, Sept., 1922; Edward J. Russell.
 Weymouth Household Arts, Feb., 1924; Wallace L. Whittle.
 Westport Household Arts, March, 1924; Norman L. Gifford.
 Haverhill Household Arts, Sept., 1924; Arlington I. Clow.
 Falmouth Household Arts, April, 1925; Russell B. Marshall.
 Belchertown Household Arts, March, 1925; Herman C. Knight.
 Amesbury Household Arts, Sept., 1925; Donald Oliver.
 Shelburne Household Arts, Sept., 1928; Thomas W. Watkins.
 Bourne Household Arts, Sept., 1928; James F. Peebles.
 Deerfield Household Arts, Sept., 1930; Sidney Osborne.
 Provincetown Household Arts, Nov., 1931; Alton E. Ramey.
 Southbridge Household Arts, Sept., 1932; James M. Robertson.
 Townsend Household Arts, Oct., 1932; Hamilton R. Bailey.
 Barnstable Household Arts, Sept., 1933; Frederick M. Hodge.
 Webster Household Arts, Nov., 1933; Cyril C. Smith.
 Brockton Household Arts, Jan., 1935; Ruel E. Tucker.
 North Adams Household Arts, Jan., 1935; Justin W. Barrett.
 Dartmouth Household Arts, Sept., 1935; Charles F. Oliver.
 Dighton Household Arts, Sept., 1935; Alvah G. Patterson.
 New Salem Household Arts, Sept., 1935; David C. Bowen.
 Palmer Household Arts, Sept., 1935; Ernest J. Lawton.
 Holliston Household Arts, Dec., 1935; Fred W. Miller.
 Gloucester Household Arts, Jan., 1936; Leslie O. Johnson.
 Winchendon Household Arts, Sept., 1936; Donovan S. Jones.
 Adams Household Arts, Sept., 1936; J. Franklin Farrell.
 Plymouth Household Arts, Sept., 1936; Mary M. Dolan.
 Hatfield Household Arts, Sept., 1936¹; C. J. Larkin.
 Great Barrington Household Arts, Feb., 1937; Kenneth F. Preston.
 Beverly Household Arts, Sept., 1937; Frederick H. Pierce.
 Chester Household Arts, Sept., 1937; Harold B. Swicker.
 Williamstown Household Arts, Sept., 1937; John B. Clark.
 Hudson Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Frances E. Rice.
 Lee Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Charles A. Miller.
 Randolph Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Hubert F. Gilgan.
 Avon Household Arts, Sept., 1939; Hugh C. Gilgan.
 Marshfield Household Arts, Sept., 1939; John A. Redmond.
 Northbridge Household Arts, Sept., 1939; Harrie J. Phipps.
 Agawam Household Arts, Sept., 1940; Frederick T. Dacey.
 Canton Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Richard N. Anketell.
 Newburyport Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Rupert A. Nock.
 Wellfleet Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Alton E. Ramey.
 West Bridgewater Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Nils G. Lindell.
 Chicopee Household Arts, Oct., 1941; John J. Desmond.

¹ Re-established.

Group III 1c. Twenty-one general vocational departments (girls)

Springfield, Jan., 1934; George A. Burrige.
 Chicopee, Feb., 1934; John H. Sullivan.
 Brockton, March, 1934; Kenrick M. Baker.
 North Adams, March, 1934; Justin W. Barrett.
 Northbridge, March, 1934; James S. Mullaney.
 New Bedford, April, 1934; William R. Mackintosh.
 Pittsfield, April, 1934; John F. Moran.
 Lawrence, June, 1934; Francis X. Hogan.
 Attleboro, September, 1934; Milton P. Dutton.
 Everett, September, 1934; James T. Gearon.
 Leominster, September, 1934; Rodney F. Poland.
 Lynn, September, 1934; Ralph W. Babb.
 Newton, September, 1934; James Forbes.
 Taunton, September, 1934; Patrick H. Lyons.
 Milford, September, 1935; David I. Davoren.
 Cambridge, December, 1935; John M. Tobin.
 Greenfield, June, 1936; Ralph A. Lawrence.
 Fitchburg, July, 1936; Watson H. Otis.
 Somerville, November, 1937; Everett W. Ireland.
 Boston, September, 1939; Paul V. Donovan.
 Holyoke, Jan., 1940; Henry J. Fitzpatrick.

Group III 3. Twenty-nine practical art schools

New Bedford, Nov., 1907; William R. Mackintosh.
 Lawrence, Mar., 1908; Francis X. Hogan.
 Newton, Feb., 1909; James Forbes.
 Worcester (Independent Board), Sept., 1911; Grace A. Gilkey.
 Lowell, Sept., 1911; Thomas F. Fisher.
 Everett, Oct., 1911; Charles W. Hurn.
 Holyoke, Oct., 1911; William R. Peck.
 Somerville, Oct., 1911; Mrs. Gertrude Dooley.
 Boston, Oct., 1912; Joseph F. Gould.
 Methuen, Oct., 1912; Lewis H. Conant.
 Leominster, Feb., 1916; William B. Appleton.
 Essex County (Hathorne), July, 1918; Harold A. Mostrom.
 Beverly, Sept., 1919; Lester C. Ayers.
 Brookline, Jan., 1920; Ernest R. Caverly.
 Lynn, Feb., 1920; Raymond F. Grady.
 Chicopee, Nov., 1921; John J. Desmond, Jr.
 Medford, Oct., 1922; Katherine A. Baker.
 Brockton, Nov., 1926; Kenrick M. Baker.
 Somerset, Sept., 1928; H. Freeman Bates.
 Rockport, April, 1929; William E. Cottle.
 Dighton, Nov., 1934; E. Perley Eaton.
 Webster, Dec., 1934¹; James A. Lobban.
 Gloucester, March, 1935¹; Ernest W. Fellows.
 Springfield, Oct., 1935¹; Thomas J. Morrison.
 Haverhill, Jan., 1936¹; George Gove.
 Salem, Oct., 1940¹; Agnes V. Cragen.
 Chelsea, Jan., 1941¹; James J. Cotter.
 Nantucket, April, 1941; Clarence E. Sturtevant.
 Northbridge, Oct., 1941; Harrie J. Phipps.

Group IV 1a. Four Agricultural Schools

Smith's (Northampton), Oct., 1908; Philip Fox.
 Bristol County, Sept., 1913; George H. Gilbert.

¹ Re-established.

Essex County, Oct., 1913; Harold A. Mostrom.
 Norfolk County, Oct., 1916; Charles E. Kemp.
 Weymouth Branch, Oct., 1916; Hilmer S. Nelson, Instructor.

*Group IV 1b. Twenty vocational agricultural departments
 with names of instructors (day)*¹

Hadley, Jan., 1912; Paul W. Brown.
 Ashfield, Aug., 1913; Gilbert D. Bristol.
 Worcester, May, 1917; John E. Gifford.
 Boston (Jamaica Plain), Nov., 1918; Thomas P. Dooley.
 New Salem, Sept., 1919; R. Arthur Lundgren.
 Shelburne, March, 1920; William H. Tufts.
 West Springfield, April, 1920; Herbert F. Bartlett.
 Falmouth, Sept., 1920; Lewis B. Robinson.
 Hatfield, Aug., 1921; John P. Carroll.
 Westport, Aug., 1925; William T. Smith.
 Agawam, Aug., 1929; Louis H. Moseley.
 Dartmouth, Sept., 1929; Karl H. Erickson.
 Westfield, Oct., 1931; J. Lowell Williams.
 Barnstable, Sept., 1934; Jesse A. Taft.
 Stockbridge, June, 1936; John C. Burrington.
 Templeton, July, 1937; Walter E. Curtis.
 Williamstown, Aug., 1937; Carroll P. Moore.
 Stow, Sept., 1937; Lewis H. Black.
 Hudson, Aug., 1938; Clifford A. Parker.
 Middleboro, Sept., 1940; Jack Sturtevant.

*Group IV 3. Seven vocational agricultural departments with
 names of instructors (evening)*

Essex County, Dec., 1926; J. Stanley Bennett.
 Norfolk County, Jan., 1939; Ralph Kenison.
 West Springfield, Feb., 1939; Herbert F. Bartlett.
 Bristol County, Oct., 1940; John H. Lunn.
 Hatfield, Dec., 1940; John P. Carroll.
 Barnstable, Dec., 1940; Arnold E. Rogean.
 Ashfield, Dec., 1940; Gilbert D. Bristol.

*Group V 1a. Seven Part-time Co-operative Distributive
 Occupations Schools*

Boston, September, 1937; Edward J. Rowse.
 Worcester, September, 1937; Grace A. Gilkey.
 Holyoke, September, 1937; William R. Peck.
 Newton, Sept., 1940; James Forbes.
 Springfield, Sept., 1940; George A. Burrridge.
 Brockton, Oct., 1940; Kenrick M. Baker.
 Pittsfield, Sept., 1941; John F. Moran.

Group V 1b. Ten Part-time Distributive Occupations Schools

Boston, October, 1938; Esther L. McNellis.
 Worcester, January, 1939; Grace A. Gilkey.
 Attleboro, Oct., 1940; Frank Straker.
 Leominster, Oct., 1940; Rodney Poland.
 Northampton, Nov., 1940; Philip Fox.
 Salem, Oct., 1941; Agnes V. Cragen.
 Fitchburg, Oct., 1941; George C. Francis.
 Lynn, Oct., 1941; Stephen R. Callahan.
 Medford, Nov., 1941; Melvin V. Weldon.
 Brockton, Nov., 1941; Kenrick M. Baker.

¹ The Principal of the high school usually serves as director.

Group V 2. Eleven Evening Distributive Occupations Schools

Lynn, October, 1938; Stephen R. Callahan.
Worcester, October, 1938; Grace A. Gilkey.
Holyoke, January, 1939; William R. Peck.
Boston, February, 1939; Joseph F. Gould.
Brockton, October, 1939; Kenrick M. Baker.
Fitchburg, October, 1939; George C. Francis.
Attleboro, Oct., 1940; Frank H. Straker.
Haverhill, Oct., 1940; Chester P. Spofford.
Salem, Oct., 1940; Agnes V. Cragen.
Taunton, Oct., 1940; Patrick H. Lyons.
Lawrence, Nov., 1940; Francis X. Hogan.

TABLE No. 3. Summarized Financial Statement—all types of schools: by cities, towns and counties

School Year ending August 31, 1941

Key to types of schools: I. INDUSTRIAL 1. Day a. Boys (Unit Trade), b. Girls (Unit Trade), c. Industrial Departments, d. General Departments, 2. Short Unit Courses a. Boys, 3. Part-time a. Cooperative 1. Regular Trade Extension, 2. Unit Trade, b. Trade Preparatory, c. Apprenticeship, d. Vocational Art, 4. Evening a. Men: II. CONTINUATION: III. HOUSEHOLD ARTS 1. Day a. School, b. High School Department, c. General Department, 3. Evening, IV. AGRICULTURAL 1. Day a. School, b. High School Department, 3. Evening: V. DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS 1. Part-time a. Cooperative, b. Part-time, 2. Evening.

	Grand Total, All Expenditures (f, i) (line 25, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Construction (item 8, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Equipment (line h, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Maintenance (a-e) (item f, page 3, Annual Returns)	Total Gross Maintenance cost (in- cludes cost to places paying tu- tion) Column 5 of this table plus items on tuition affidavits.	Total Maintenance Income derived from sources other than local taxa- tion in schools (line 9, page 4, Annual Returns); in agricultural departments, one-half, three- fourths, or all of tuition claims paid column 10 of this table plus one-half income from Smith- Hughes and George-Deen Funds (columns 7A and 7A-1 of this table)	Tuition Claims, paid or unpaid, (lines 10 and 10A, page 4, Annual Returns)	Smith-Hughes (line 12A, page 4, Annual Returns)	George-Deen (line 12B, page 4, Annual Returns)	Other Items (line 11, page 4, Annual Returns)
	2	3	4	5	5A	6	7	7A	7A-1 ¹	7B
1										
Adams III 1b	\$2,256 69	-	-	\$2,256 69	\$2,256 69	\$1,328 76	\$177 40	\$33 86	\$1,117 50	-
Agawam III 1b, IV 1b	4,924 07	-	\$545 08	4,378 99	4,378 99	1,450 81	50 00	451 62	1,200 00	-
Amesbury III 1b	2,000 84	-	-	2,000 84	2,000 84	645 48	463 40	84 65	-	\$97 43
Andover II	110 20	-	-	110 20	110 20	-	-	-	-	-
Ashfield IV 1b, 3	2,245 42	-	-	2,245 42	2,245 42	863 62	728 00	312 66	168 58	-
Attleboro I 1a, 1d, 4a, II, III 1c, V 1b, 2	25,627 73	\$1,612 33	504 31	23,511 09	23,511 09	7,220 98	905 76	616 34	5,326 39	-
Avon III 1b	825 39	-	49 96	775 43	775 43	700 00	-	-	700 00	-
Barnstable I 1a, III 1b, IV 1b, 3	13,446 39	-	778 93	12,667 46	12,667 46	2,540 54	-	716 35	2,728 84	-
Belchertown III 1b	1,387 84	-	-	1,387 84	1,387 84	239 05	-	110 05	129 00	-
Beverly I 1a, 3a, 4a, III 1b, 3	54,311 76	39 34	933 78	53,338 64	53,580 43	19,375 97	5,462 30	3,994 43	1,682 92	-
Boston I 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2a, 3c, 4a, II, III 1b, 1c, 3, IV 1b, V 1a, 1b, 2	1,133,836 46	12,167 43	8,008 78	1,113,660 25	1,114,250 25	212,127 73	86,218 61	74,274 96	26,871 75	7,093 97
Bourne III 1b	2,020 61	8 41	-	2,012 20	2,012 20	67 72	-	67 72	-	-
Bristol County IV 1a, 3	112,497 30	1,305 47	4,162 23	107,029 60	107,029 60	27,931 93	3,876 00	2,327 55	1,654 67	6,960 00
Brockton I 1d, II, III 1b, 1c, 3, V 1a, 2	27,451 35	-	576 53	26,874 82	26,874 82	3,847 96	1,270 35	970 84	1,155 63	115 00

CITIES, TOWNS, AND
COUNTIES

TABLE No. 3.—*Summarized financial statement—all types of schools: by cities, towns, and counties—Continued*

1	2	3	4	5	5A	6	7	7A	7A-1 ¹	7B
Norfolk County IV 1a, 3.	\$106,394 89	\$904 90	\$1,912 91	\$103,577 08	\$103,577 08	\$29,522 15	\$1,802 80	\$1,064 53	1,822 50	\$9,131 33
North Adams I 1a, 1d, II, III 1b	23,550 12	13 64	7,662 58	15,873 90	15,873 90	4,795 99	—	569 09	4,200 00	—
Northampton I 1a, 4a, III 1a, IV 1a, V 2	88,146 98	153 25	1,798 96	86,194 77	86,236 02	42,657 53	21,809 20	2,920 90	4,605 50	1,686 86
Northbridge I 1d, II, III 1b, 1c	14,777 16	—	2,076 94	12,700 22	12,700 22	2,273 45	57 75	517 13	1,395 00	—
Oak Bluffs I 1a.	2,294 19	—	—	2,294 19	2,294 19	102 05	—	102 05	—	—
Palmer III 1b	2,327 66	—	—	2,327 66	2,327 66	67 73	—	67 73	—	—
Pittsfield I 1a, 1d, 2a, 3c, 4a, II, III 1b, 1c	46,154 67	—	3,105 17	43,049 50	43,049 50	16,735 80	2,102 00	999 01	12,598 79	243 07
Plymouth I 3b, III 1b	4,110 45	—	—	4,110 45	4,110 45	1,445 50	300 00	245 50	900 00	—
Provincetown III 1b	930 09	—	—	930 09	930 09	515 65	464 86	50 79	—	—
Quincy I 1a	52,075 01	558 26	2,214 13	49,302 62	49,708 83	8,774 25	2,433 90	1,651 85	2,362 50	136 75
Randolph III 1b	1,986 04	—	—	1,986 04	1,986 04	1,512 50	—	—	1,512 50	—
Rockport III 3	581 38	—	30 00	551 38	551 38	33 86	—	33 86	—	—
Salem I 1a, 1d, 4a, II, III 1a, 3, V 2	30,696 27	61 00	889 73	29,745 54	31,023 27	7,666 76	412 19	974 45	753 95	3,737 41
Seituate III 1b	2,335 29	—	10 25	2,325 04	2,325 04	93 12	—	93 12	—	—
Shelburne I 1d, III 1b, IV 1b	15,073 96	210 00	257 09	14,606 87	14,606 87	9,055 05	5,886 69	972 40	3,304 98	—
Somerset III 3	960 88	—	—	960 88	960 88	59 26	—	59 26	—	—
Somerville I 1a, 1d, II, III 1b, 1c, 3	83,708 72	—	349 25	83,359 47	84,311 43	29,843 29	13,047 27	2,768 54	8,453 12	—
Southbridge I 1a, 1d, 3a, 4a, II, III 1b	59,827 06	256 11	5,006 65	54,564 30	54,564 30	24,503 72	9,087 33	3,387 59	9,104 17	—
Springfield I 1a, 1b, 1d, 2a, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, II, III 1c, 3, V 1a	269,542 04	295 05	11,205 46	258,041 53	258,047 13	63,266 38	40,410 75	5,924 17	7,798 50	847 50
Stockbridge IV 1b	2,738 99	—	—	2,738 99	2,738 99	382 79	364 42	364 77	—	—
Stow IV 1b	2,620 13	—	—	2,620 13	2,620 13	748 11	85 00	104 22	1,222 00	—
Taunton I 1d, II, III 1c, V 2	11,972 12	70 00	413 01	11,489 11	11,489 11	1,603 84	—	393 16	1,155 20	—
Templeton IV 1b	3,213 15	—	—	3,213 15	3,213 15	949 29	219 95	52 11	1,575 00	—
Tisbury I 1a	2,384 60	—	—	2,384 60	2,384 60	708 42	600 00	108 42	—	—
Townsend III 1b	1,195 06	—	—	1,195 06	1,195 06	73 14	—	33 86	39 28	—
Waltham I 1a, 1b, 3a	54,624 94	795 00	3,169 16	50,660 78	51,044 46	18,779 47	4,421 27	1,109 74	8,805 73	—
Webster I 1d, II, III 1b, 3	9,827 64	—	—	9,827 64	9,827 64	3,957 76	1,183 96	607 73	2,085 00	7 00
Westfield I 1a, 1d, 4a, IV 1b, V 2	42,676 48	150 00	429 34	42,097 14	42,279 54	7,705 08	2,297 20	1,135 25	2,100 00	4,144 88
Westport III 1b, IV 1b	7,124 27	55 44	17 67	7,051 16	7,051 16	698 72	—	467 23	862 50	—
West Springfield IV 1b, 3	4,127 16	—	—	4,127 16	4,127 16	1,007 38	400 00	364 77	1,250 00	—
Weymouth I 1a, III 1b	49,034 39	—	651 55	48,382 84	48,382 84	13,980 18	6,013 30	1,448 01	3,875 00	—
Williamstown III 1b, IV 1b	5,840 54	—	965 97	4,874 57	4,874 57	1,368 98	34 00	—	1,965 81	77 42
Winchendon III 1b	1,440 51	—	197 33	1,243 18	1,243 18	128 12	35 00	93 12	—	—

Worcester I 1a, 1b, 3b, 4a,
II, III 1a, 3, IV 1b, V
1a, 2
Cost to places paying tui-
tion in, but not main-
taining this type of work

Total—All Schools . .
Tuition Paid for Non-
Residents
State Office Administra-
tion
Transportation
Commonwealth of Massa-
chusetts³

GRAND TOTAL —
State and Municipi-
palities

495,586 87	115 13	20,063 72	475,408 02	170,472 93	71,069 49	17,940 36	10,354 02	54,051 50
\$4,227,483 76	\$36,073 57	\$122,479 11	\$1,060,768 58	\$2,498,483 84	\$370,761 62	\$181,188 49	\$215,729 47	\$144,929 39
368,056 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34,012 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42,434 32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15,184 99	-	-	-	-	-	1,944 00	13,240 99	-
\$4,687,171 43	\$36,073 57	\$122,479 11	\$1,060,768 58	\$2,498,483 84	\$370,761 62	\$183,132 49	\$228,970 46	\$144,929 39

¹Special distribution of Federal Funds.
²Includes \$2,705.45 for resident State Wards and \$2,831.18 for non-resident State Wards.
³Includes salaries and travel of supervisors.

TABLE No. 3.—Summarized financial statement—all types of schools; by cities, towns, and counties—Continued

CITIES, TOWNS, AND COUNTIES	Gifts (line 12, page 4, Annual Returns)	REIMBURSEMENT				PRODUCTIVITY				Student Hours (column 45, Table 6)
		Net Maintenance Sum (item j, Annual Returns in schools column 5 minus column 6 of this table; in agricultural departments sums of lines 32 and 33, page 3, Annual Returns, less portion of line 10 which is to be reimbursed to place of residence and one-half of lines 10A, 12A, and 12A-1, page 4, Annual Returns)	Net Maintenance Reimbursement (item k, Annual Returns; in schools one-half of column 8 of this table; in agricultural departments two-thirds of lines 32 and 33, page 3, Annual Returns, less that portion of line 10 which is to be reimbursed to place of residence and one-half of lines 10A, 12A, and 12A-1, page 4, Annual Returns)	Tuition Reimbursement (one-half, three-fourths, or all of column 7 of this table, (exclusive of tuition for resident State Wards)	Total Reimbursement (cost to the State) (sums of columns 9 and 10)	Cash received from Work and Products (line 13, page 4, Annual Returns)	Equivalents (line 13A, page 4, Annual Returns)	Actual Credits (line 14, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total tangible productivity (includes Cash, Credit, etc.) (column 17, pages 6, 8, 10, 12, and column 19, page 14, Annual Returns)	
	7C	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15
Adams III 1b		\$927 93	\$463 96	\$88 70	\$552 66				\$1,138 45	27,037
Agawam III 1b, IV 1b		2,882 47	1,803 35	25 00	1,828 35				5,412 68	34,712
Amesbury III 1b		1,355 36	677 68	231 70	901 38				547 34	21,469
Andover II		110 20	55 10		55 10				78 17	380
Ashfield IV 1b, 3		1,370 42	757 74	603 00	1,360 74				23,997 03	29,818
Attleboro I 1a, 1d, 4a, II, III 1c, V 1b, 2	\$60 00	16,290 11	8,145 06	452 88	8,597 94	\$312 49			6,710 74	142,203
Avon III 1b		75 43	37 71		37 71				480 53	13,968
Barnstable I 1a, III 1b, IV 1b, 3		9,135 01	5,230 40		5,230 40				10,372 57	58,330
Belchertown III 1b		1,148 79	574 39		574 39				312 79	7,706
Beverly I 1a, 3a, 4a, III 1b, 3	6,878 28	33,962 67	16,981 33	2,731 15	19,712 48	1,054 09	\$17 25	\$286 70	76,996 22	396,444
Boston I 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2a, 3c, 4a, II, III 1b, 1c, 3, IV 1b, V 1a, 1b, 2		898,680 68	452,541 90	43,508 57	496,050 47	20,129 87			390,266 90	5,982,435
Bourne III 1b		1,941 48	972 24		972 24				622 15	12,136
Bristol County IV 1a, 3		79,097 67	39,548 84	1,938 00	41,486 84	13,113 71			99,968 94	289,012
Brockton I 1d, II, III 1b, 1c, 3, V 1a, 2		23,026 86	11,693 68	454 93	12,148 61	336 14			8,507 16	183,456

Brookline III 3	4,087 34	2,043 67	10 00	2,053 67	-	-	5,105 11	18,044
Cambridge, I 1d, 4a, II,								
III 1c	33,673 42	16,836 71	54 31	16,891 02	-	8 50	3,548 44	211,409
Chelsea III 3	107 67	53 84	-	53 84	-	-	752 45	1,696
Chester III 1b	678 20	339 10	183 38	522 48	-	-	513 84	5,352
Chicopee I 1a, 1d, 4a, II,								
III 1c, 3	59,093 80	29,546 90	39 90	29,586 80	159 00	474 42	16,310 21	435,057
Dartmouth III 1b, IV 1b	4,926 61	2,845 28	-	2,845 28	-	-	7,733 14	23,751
Deerfield III 1b	424 92	212 46	448 42	660 88	-	-	665 00	13,588
Dighton I 1d, III 1b, 3	3,367 84	1,723 92	887 66	2,611 58	-	-	1,537 37	62,497
Essex County III 1a, 3,								
IV 1a, 3	144,927 20	72,463 60	352 00	72,815 60	26,186 48	-	118,113 40	578,106
Everett I 1a, 1d, II, III								
1b, 1c, 3	41,055 20	20,527 60	2,416 01	22,943 61	138 49	435 84	11,599 03	306,205
Fall River I 1a, II, III 1b	21,192 07	10,596 03	192 00	10,788 03	568 69	-	17,933 60	116,404
Falmouth III 1b, IV 1b	4,521 49	2,551 64	381 60	2,933 24	-	-	7,783 79	49,004
Fitchburg I 1d, 2a, II, III								
1c, V 2	20,548 30	10,274 15	67 14	10,341 29	154 81	30	4,055 67	141,547
Gloucester I 1d, II, III 1b,								
3	21,348 91	10,674 45	140 12	10,814 57	328 35	147 70	13,195 53	156,775
Great Barrington III 1b	588 44	294 22	42 96	337 18	-	481 70	356 33	8,776
Greenfield I 1a, 1d, III 1c	22,809 80	11,631 90	2,644 09	14,275 99	15 75	1,438 30	14,698 64	211,734
Hadley III 1b, IV 1b	3,720 26	2,174 19	-	2,174 19	-	-	4,182 78	23,306
Hatfield III 1b, IV 1b	3,518 56	2,024 35	-	2,024 35	-	-	2,324 76	18,400
Haverhill I 1a, 1d, 2a, 3b,								
II, III 1b, 3, V 2	47,161 20	23,645 60	95 84	23,741 44	227 69	8 00	19,314 38	369,464
Holliston III 1b	1,265 47	632 73	-	632 73	-	-	332 42	12,848
Holyoke I 1a, 2a, 3b, 4a,								
III 1c, V 1a	58,516 64	29,258 32	1,621 08	30,879 40	417 46	497 01	23,358 78	394,399
Hudson, III 1b, IV 1b	1,875 53	914 24	300 00	1,214 21	-	-	11,936 57	82,441
Lawrence I 1d, 4a, II, III								
1c, 3, V 2	50,579 68	25,289 84	1,212 50	26,502 34	264 86	-	13,248 86	118,515
Lee III 1b	797 84	398 92	100 00	498 92	-	-	1,108 45	8,721
Leominster I 1a, 1d, 3b, II,								
III 1c, 3, V 1b	17,972 39	8,990 01	187 43	9,177 44	26 78	271 63	11,398 20	169,610
Lowell I 1a, II, III 1a, 3	64,027 80	32,067 23	3,739 09	35,806 32	52 76	118 00	24,656 75	414,295
Lynn I 1a, 1d, 4a, II, III								
1c, 3, V 2	42,014 06	21,007 03	2,726 76	23,733 79	13,394 70	80	27,415 92	120,407
Marshfield III 1b	1,613 33	806 67	-	806 67	-	-	785 64	5,805
Medford I 1a, 1d, 2a, 4a,								
III 3	51,540 05	25,770 02	2,042 95	27,812 97	278 92	21 11	12,571 78	320,765
Methuen III 3	1,215 99	607 99	5 25	613 24	-	-	4,386 03	12,346
Middleboro IV 1b								
Milford I 1d, II, III 1c	6,477 50	3,238 75	117 50	117 50	56 56	-	4,964 29	21,418
Nantucket I 3b, III 3								
New Bedford I 1a, 1d, 4a,								
II, III 1a, 1c, 3	156,268 48	78,784 25	13,724 40	92,508 65	1,871 26	360 84	61,467 20	1,355,740
New Salem III 1b, IV 1b	2,374 59	1,061 31	1,393 50	2,454 81	-	-	11,016 33	21,784
Newton I 1a, 1d, 2c, 4a,								
III 1c, 3, V 1a	66,590 86	33,329 64	8,272 85	41,602 49	543 32	303 77	22,587 89	422,220

TABLE No. 3.—*Summarized financial statement—all types of schools: by cities, towns, and counties—Concluded*

1	7C	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15
Norfolk County IV 1a, 3	—	\$74,054 93	\$37,027 46	\$901 40	\$37,928 86	\$12,700 99	—	—	\$70,760 09	308,690
North Adams I 1a, 1d, II, III 1b	—	11,077 91	5,538 96	—	5,538 96	26 90	—	—	4,824 29	102,854
Northampton I 1a, 4a, III 1a, IV 1a, V 2	—	43,537 24	21,799 35	10,873 87	32,673 22	10,997 61	—	\$637 46	41,506 13	308,863
Northbridge I 1d, II, III 1b, 1c	—	10,426 77	5,213 39	28 88	5,242 27	40 04	—	263 53	2,894 16	67,790
Oak Bluffs I 1a	—	2,192 14	1,096 07	—	1,096 07	—	—	—	1,894 12	17,467
Palmer III 1b	—	2,259 93	1,129 96	—	1,129 96	—	—	—	877 79	23,011
Pittsfield I 1a, 1d, 2a, 3c, 4a, II, III 1b, 1c	—	26,594 24	13,297 12	1,051 00	14,348 12	59 93	\$150 23	582 77	7,856 77	306,781
Plymouth I 3b, III 1b	—	2,664 95	1,332 48	150 00	1,482 48	—	—	—	2,751 09	47,158
Provincetown III 1b	—	414 44	207 22	232 43	439 65	—	—	—	393 35	7,571
Quincy I 1a	—	40,528 37	20,264 18	1,216 95	21,481 13	402 62	85 20	1,701 43	11,594 02	314,778
Randolph III 1b	—	473 54	236 77	—	236 77	—	—	—	768 58	20,669
Rockport III 3	—	517 52	258 76	—	258 76	—	—	—	3,748 40	4,130
Salem I 1a, 1d, 4a, II, III 1a, 3, V 2	—	22,078 78	11,039 39	206 10	11,245 49	1,523 84	—	264 92	7,112 71	158,999
Seituate III 1b	—	2,231 92	1,115 96	—	1,115 96	—	—	—	434 80	13,451
Shelburne I 1d, III 1b, IV 1b	—	5,466 82	3,056 33	3,310 07	6,366 40	—	—	—	16,144 06	162,358
Somerset III 3	—	901 62	450 81	—	450 81	—	—	—	2,385 09	4,661
Somerville I 1a, 1d, II, III 1b, 1c, 3	—	53,516 18	26,878 09	6,403 63	33,281 72	436 77	1 00	5,127 38	19,984 01	399,175
Southbridge I 1a, 1d, 3a, 4a, II, III 1b	—	30,060 58	15,030 29	4,543 66	19,573 95	346 05	—	328 35	10,253 78	389,995
Springfield I 1a, 1b, 1d, 2a, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, II, III 1c, 3, V 1a	—	194,775 15	97,425 07	20,242 87	117,667 94	3,689 48	549 97	4,016 01	63,919 65	1,719,099
Stockbridge IV 1b	—	2,252 07	1,373 79	200 41	1,574 20	—	—	—	6,214 80	18,063
Stow IV 1b	—	1,072 81	669 51	85 00	754 51	—	—	—	4,474 35	18,736
Taunton I 1d, II, III 1c, V 2	—	9,885 27	4,942 64	—	4,942 64	55 48	—	—	2,197 62	87,670
Templeton IV 1b	—	1,416 96	890 71	135 74	1,026 45	—	—	—	3,987 53	32,472
Tisbury I 1a	—	1,676 18	838 09	300 00	1,138 09	—	—	—	4,346 50	13,608
Townsend III 1b	—	1,121 92	560 96	—	560 96	—	—	—	135 68	6,806
Waltham I 1a, 1b, 3a	—	31,881 31	15,940 66	2,210 63	18,151 29	3,945 79	—	496 94	28,931 09	251,260
Webster I 1d, II, III 1b, 3 1b, V 2	—	5,869 88	2,934 94	591 98	3,526 92	3 87	19 00	51 20	3,157 61	51,112
Westfield I 1a, 1d, 4a, IV 1b, V 2	—	33,726 42	16,863 21	1,215 60	18,078 81	712 41	—	—	10,308 10	245,725
Westport III 1b, IV 1b	—	5,038 74	2,847 40	—	2,847 40	—	—	—	7,512 94	58,523
West Springfield IV 1b, 3	—	2,331 62	1,426 95	200 00	1,626 95	—	—	—	7,659 38	46,202
Weymouth I 1a, III 1b	—	34,402 66	17,276 33	2,946 65	20,222 98	1,414 67	—	1,199 20	28,340 15	264,179
Williamstown III 1b, IV 1b	—	2,284 61	1,326 13	34 00	1,360 13	—	—	—	5,195 59	28,812
Winchendon III 1b	—	1,115 06	557 53	17 50	575 03	—	—	—	333 85	8,094

Worcester I 1a, 1b, 3b, 4a, II, III 1a, 3, IV 1b, V 1a, 2	-	304,852 70	153,848 79	35,853 36	189,702 15	17,469 14	958 00	286 74	96,693 26	2,085,017
Cost to places paying tui- tion in, but not main- taining this type of work										
Total—All Schools	\$9,189 51	\$2,993,890 76	\$1,506,795 24	\$186,425 92	\$1,693,221 16	\$133,457 77	\$3,137 73	\$22,598 16	\$1,591,928 77	21,101,547
Tuition Paid for Non- Residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Office Administra- tion	-	-	-	-	42,434 32	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth of Massa- chusetts ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL — State and Municipi- palities	\$9,189 51	\$2,993,890 76	\$1,506,795 24	\$186,425 92	\$1,735,655 48	\$133,457 77	\$3,137 73	\$22,598 16	\$1,591,928 77	21,101,547

¹ Special distribution of Federal Funds.
² Includes \$2,705.45 for resident State Wards and \$2,831.18 for non-resident State Wards.
³ Includes salaries and travel of supervisors.

TABLE NO. 5.—*Earnings of vocational agricultural pupils from projects and other supervised work during the periods covered by their school attendance*A. *School year ending August 31, 1941*

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS	Enrolment	Ownership projects	Other supervised agricultural work	Prizes won ¹	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Schools</i>					
Bristol County	189	\$832 32	\$49,857 48	\$126 90	\$50,816 70
Essex County	278	17,775 75	63,346 05	74 50	81,196 30
Norfolk County	183	13,001 49	38,164 04	52 61	51,218 14
Weymouth Branch	42	182 24	6,788 03	23 00	6,933 27
Northampton	41	11,123 49	7,872 51	487 50	19,483 50
<i>Departments</i>					
Agawam	31	1,017 01	3,632 20	20 50	4,569 71
Ashfield	19	178 88	4,355 75	7 00	4,541 63
Barnstable	33	1,105 99	6,732 72	70 50	7,909 21
Boston	158	—	13,134 66	119 20	13,253 88
Dartmouth	26	1,007 19	3,997 86	—	5,005 05
Falmouth	27	372 23	3,915 15	19 50	4,306 88
Hadley	28	173 50	3,593 76	—	3,767 26
Hatfield	26	1,152 59	85 30	30 70	1,268 59
Hudson	28	1,130 04	6,879 50	7 00	8,016 54
Middleboro	19	—	4,964 29	—	4,964 29
New Salem	26	1,630 24	6,859 58	10 00	8,499 82
Shelburne	51	3,260 34	5,975 03	17 50	9,252 87
Stockbridge	18	309 82	5,842 28	1 00	6,153 10
Stow	20	250 61	3,406 97	118 00	3,775 58
Templeton	35	272 00	3,564 41	3 00	3,839 41
Westfield	31	54 72	2,269 26	11 50	2,335 48
Westport	34	1,537 62	4,072 31	9 25	5,619 18
West Springfield	42	645 13	5,102 27	38 65	5,786 05
Williamstown	28	684 77	3,520 27	—	4,205 04
Worcester	73	2,750 59	11,637 23	8 00	14,395 82
Total	1,486	\$60,448 56	\$269,408 93	\$1,255 81	\$331,113 30

¹ Prizes included 41 firsts, 30 seconds, 30 thirds, 5 fifths, 30 medals, 1 gold medal, 2 silver medals, 3 bronze medals, 2 cups, 2 silver cups, 1 medallion, 1 plaque, 1 certificate, 18 subscriptions, 101 ribbons, 105 first ribbons, 76 second ribbons, 45 third ribbons, 4 fourth ribbons, 3 rosettes, 36 miscellaneous.

B. *Previous school years*

TOTALS FOR	ENROLMENT			EARNINGS		GRAND TOTALS		
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Farm work ¹	Other work ²	Cash	Credit	Total cash and credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1912	66	4	70	\$9,754 28	\$1,345 50	—	—	\$11,100 17
1913	86	3	89	15,399 90	2,582 61	—	—	17,982 15
1914	230	5	235	37,936 67	4,124 06	—	—	42,060 75
1915	413	5	418	51,279 89	4,974 86	\$25,229 73	\$31,025 02	56,254 75
1916	489	8	497	75,766 53	8,406 90	44,977 15	39,196 28	84,173 43
1917	511	7	518	111,500 87	8,808 16	63,751 26	56,557 77	120,309 03
1918	314	8	322	108,895 59	12,827 39	65,463 12	59,208 35	124,669 47
1919	305	1	306	106,465 93	12,236 43	64,651 15	54,051 15	118,702 36
1920	526	—	526	114,680 40	—	—	—	114,680 40
1921	643	—	643	120,788 07	—	—	—	120,788 07
1922	808	—	808	129,871 48	—	—	—	129,871 48
1923	840	—	840	161,183 47	—	—	—	161,183 47
1924	733	—	733	167,708 92	—	—	—	167,708 92
1925	670	—	670	187,539 91	—	—	—	187,539 91
1926	631	—	631	198,663 57	—	—	—	198,663 57
1927	709	—	709	251,221 10	—	—	—	251,221 10
1928	756	—	756	257,226 65	—	—	—	257,226 65
1929	835	—	835	301,489 35	—	—	—	301,489 35
1930	939	—	939	335,545 01	—	—	—	335,545 01
1931	1,019	—	1,019	288,826 89	—	—	—	288,826 89
1932	1,182	—	1,182	286,466 04	—	—	—	286,466 04
1933	1,347	—	1,347	299,649 42	—	—	—	299,649 42
1934	1,397	—	1,397	284,979 89	—	—	—	284,979 89
1935	1,339	—	1,339	271,923 82	—	—	—	271,923 82
1936	1,297	—	1,297	303,810 24	—	—	—	303,810 24
1937	1,282	—	1,282	282,668 68	—	—	—	282,668 68
1938	1,322	—	1,322	315,107 90	—	—	—	315,107 90
1939	1,480	—	1,480	310,102 52	—	—	—	310,102 52
1940	1,562	—	1,562	360,999 58	—	—	—	360,999 58

¹ The totals in this column include "Ownership projects" and "Other supervised farm work," thus the old and new tabulations may be compared as to volume of agricultural earnings.

² Earnings from "Other work" were reported during the years 1912 to 1919 as a check on the motives of pupils and a measure of their real interest in agriculture. Every year, with the "Home project" methods dominant in instruction, agricultural interest had been evident and agricultural earnings so overwhelmingly predominant that returns on "Other work" have been discontinued since 1919.

TABLE NO. 6.—Vital statistics by types of schools and departments

School year ending August 31, 1941

Group I 1a. Day Industrial Schools (Boys)

COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, and DEPARTMENTS, 1940-1941	Enrollment	Number of non-residents	DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT BY MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE					Total number of different teachers employed ¹	Student Hours
			Membership at close of year	Average membership	Per cent of attendance	Number of graduates	Total with- drawals		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Attleboro	91	21	37	33.9	87.1	2	66	7	63,980
Barnstable	16	—	13	14.5	93.1	6	9	9	18,312
Beverly	142	19	93	120.3	96.0	41	64	10	167,343
Boston	1,573	343	1,018	917.5	90.6	185	942	85	1,441,278
Chicopee	463	1	236	264.1	94.4	45	307	15	344,415
Everett	163	38	86	104.4	91.4	13	90	9	133,234
Fall River	65	2	27	40.7	89.6	9	47	4	48,753
Greenfield	47	12	32	38.8	94.0	15	27	5	49,773
Haverhill	150	3	86	121.9	94.5	25	81	12	130,868
Holyoke	433	44	139	243.9	90.4	38	369	17	310,527
Leominster	17	3	4	6.1	86.9	—	16	2	7,990
Lowell	292	50	112	171.8	91.6	16	231	17	199,135
Lynn	284	115	284	39.9	75.9	107	284	9	39,080
Medford	280	29	178	236.0	92.9	56	131	16	294,669
New Bedford	654	113	430	493.5	96.0	75	326	37	654,913
Newton	276	95	150	212.3	93.1	48	161	18	272,865
North Adams	35	—	34	34.8	97.7	—	2	3	44,206
Northampton	189	135	104	151.1	93.9	31	116	15	195,610
Oak Bluffs	15	—	10	11.7	94.0	4	9	4	17,467
Pittsfield	92	11	63	67.1	95.6	4	44	21	84,499
Quincy	344	31	182	238.1	92.8	57	202	17	314,778
Salem	43	—	30	35.6	92.4	13	27	5	44,272
Somerville	371	145	215	261.6	95.4	59	263	19	305,371
Southbridge	59	35	17	32.2	93.7	1	51	6	38,412
Springfield	1,379	246	635	787.4	90.5	108	945	46	1,012,101
Tisbury	12	4	12	12.0	90.0	2	3	4	13,608
Waltham	246	46	128	167.3	82.7	25	159	13	184,842
Westfield	193	8	120	145.1	94.4	35	98	10	188,794
Weymouth	223	49	135	174.6	91.9	38	141	14	224,191
Worcester	1,274	342	702	864.0	96.1	302	751	65	1,164,751
Total for type of school	9,421	1,940	5,312	6,047.2	91.9	1,360	5,962	514	8,010,037

GROUP I 1b. Day Industrial Schools (Girls)

Boston	999	223	243	494.6	90.0	190	820	45	664,381
Springfield	547	91	208	259.2	86.3	1	416	24	335,310
Waltham	30	2	15	12.5	84.4	1	28	3	15,329
Worcester	494	127	261	362.2	90.5	126	303	33	477,263
Total for type of School	2,070	443	727	1,128.5	87.3	318	1,567	105	1,492,283

GROUP I 1c. Industrial Departments

Boston									
Brighton	159	—	63	87.2	93.2	—	108	8	56,479
Charlestown	152	1	81	107.3	90.9	—	121	7	97,547
Dorchester	145	1	81	105.3	90.0	—	112	10	73,911
East Boston	143	—	95	115.3	91.9	—	63	7	71,947
Hyde Park	140	1	53	82.0	93.4	—	123	9	55,640
Roxbury	141	—	76	104.9	95.1	—	98	10	70,538
South Boston	144	1	71	100.4	93.4	—	129	10	76,230
Total for type of school	1,024	4	520	702.4	92.5	—	754	61	502,292

¹ Includes Director.

TABLE NO. 6.—*Vital statistics by types of schools and departments—Continued*GROUP I 1d. *General Departments (Boys)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Attleboro	57	—	28	36.7	67.6	—	43	2	36,212
Boston	848	3	414	53.5	86.7	—	548	30	585,690
Brockton	83	6	56	45.0	88.0	—	57	4	52,113
Cambridge	197	—	116	120.9	87.6	25	154	9	131,379
Chicopee	49	—	15	18.0	90.5	—	41	7	23,653
Dighton	41	16	31	35.1	92.8	—	10	3	38,214
Everett	50	4	38	31.6	82.9	—	37	3	34,922
Fitchburg	155	—	111	82.2	85.7	8	137	5	93,979
Gloucester	136	4	98	123.7	92.0	3	62	14	129,859
Greenfield	118	26	84	101.3	92.6	17	54	10	110,923
Haverhill	147	—	109	126.8	93.2	—	165	6	121,986
Lawrence	107	—	80	44.0	72.7	—	99	5	27,661
Leominster	147	7	76	84.4	88.1	11	120	6	101,036
Lynn	77	2	60	26.9	82.8	—	65	4	29,527
Medford	20	—	13	13.9	88.4	—	17	2	17,536
Milford	43	—	28	33.8	86.0	—	29	2	37,197
New Bedford	304	2	195	138.3	88.2	—	279	12	157,371
Newton	72	4	46	45.9	92.8	—	62	4	49,772
North Adams	26	—	16	21.5	92.5	—	26	2	23,224
Northbridge	44	1	25	29.0	92.4	—	30	3	32,027
Pittsfield	137	14	58	81.0	83.3	—	100	6	87,497
Salem	41	1	30	36.4	93.4	14	26	4	39,029
Shelburne	63	50	30	56.3	95.2	6	27	8	75,553
Somerville	57	—	39	40.0	81.0	12	41	4	46,727
Southbridge	179	34	90	114.1	92.6	—	110	6	128,312
Springfield	242	27	199	107.9	89.6	—	205	11	137,446
Taunton	96	—	49	49.4	90.4	3	69	4	59,943
Webster	57	15	38	30.8	93.8	—	42	3	34,059
Westfield	49	—	33	29.1	95.1	—	40	2	38,074
Total for type of school	3,642	216	2,205	1,757.5	88.2	99	2,695	181	2,480,921

GROUP I 2a. *Short Unit Courses*

Boston (Journeyman)	204	70	131	135.0	74.8	—	73	7	10,664
Fitchburg C.C.C.	64	—	39	47.2	74.1	—	25	3	1,566
Haverhill C.C.C.	59	—	43	50.4	84.1	—	16	5	2,018
Holyoke C.C.C.	41	—	25	32.5	79.6	—	16	3	975
Pittsfield C.C.C.	127	—	91	95.5	72.1	—	36	7	3,826
Springfield C.C.C.	52	—	17	19.8	50.2	—	35	4	792
Total for type of school	547	70	346	380.4	72.4	—	130	29	19,841

GROUP I 3a. (1) *Part-time Cooperative—Regular Trade Extension*

Boston									
Brighton	147	—	101	78.7	97.3	24	117	9	155,834
Charlestown	57	1	53	37.0	99.1	28	38	8	22,325
Dorchester	47	1	28	22.2	99.0	3	45	7	36,220
East Boston	84	—	84	60.2	98.6	33	61	8	132,996
Hyde Park	191	—	118	100.0	94.4	40	183	7	190,847
Roxbury	65	—	62	42.3	99.2	24	47	6	64,432
South Boston	83	—	77	56.4	99.4	35	77	7	74,316
Total for type of school	674	2	523	396.8	98.1	187	568	52	676,970

GROUP I 3a. (2) *Part-time Cooperative (Unit Trade)*

Beverly	118	39	82	85.7	97.1	19	50	5	159,544
Southbridge	167	53	112	109.1	96.8	28	94	9	187,424
Springfield	39	8	21	16.4	95.7	4	18	2	29,222
Waltham	57	1	22	27.9	99.2	14	37	3	51,089
Total for type of school	381	101	237	239.1	97.2	65	199	19	427,279

GROUP I 3b. *Trade Preparatory*

Haverhill	34	—	12	15.2	91.4	—	22	3	9,741
Leominster	6	—	—	5.1	96.0	—	6	2	1,204
Plymouth	53	—	19	27.1	77.1	3	36	2	19,009
Total for type of school	93	—	31	47.4	88.1	3	64	7	29,954

TABLE No. 6.—Vital statistics by types of schools and departments—Continued
GROUP I 3c. Apprenticeship

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Boston	165	82	108	120.7	80.1	—	88	8	10,222
Newton	105	—	—	68.0	97.8	—	105	3	72,702
Pittsfield	210	—	148	152.9	98.1	35	74	19	30,800
Springfield	72	—	57	48.6	92.5	—	15	4	6,758
Total for type of school	552	82	313	390.2	92.1	35	282	34	120,482

GROUP I 3d. Vocational Art Classes

Massachusetts School of Art cooperating with:									
Industrial firms in									
Boston	26	—	26	26.0	97.6	—	—	—	240
Newton	28	—	28	28.0	95.3	—	—	—	432
North Attleboro	14	—	14	14.0	100.0	—	—	—	144
Norwood	7	—	7	7.0	100.0	—	—	—	84
Worcester	18	—	18	18.0	100.0	—	—	—	210
Total for type of school	93	—	93	93.0	97.5	—	—	2	1,110

GROUP I 4a. Evening Industrial (Men)

Attleboro	90	—	46	60.2	83.8	—	44	5	4,816
Beverly	230	82	108	155.8	79.6	—	122	14	11,281
Boston	2,659	228	1,383	1,559.0	83.5	—	1,276	60	196,452
Cambridge	359	7	181	260.6	78.5	33	178	10	13,937
Chicopee	542	5	227	149.0	83.3	—	315	4	14,969
Holyoke	21	3	10	11.9	78.1	—	11	4	952
Lawrence	528	150	317	338.4	79.0	—	211	16	22,842
Lynn	266	120	112	106.8	77.7	—	154	18	9,126
Medford	186	33	76	109.0	62.0	—	111	9	8,668
New Bedford	693	207	381	452.9	87.9	—	279	30	35,315
Newton	128	25	61	90.1	75.2	—	67	6	6,936
Northampton	20	8	9	12.0	84.2	7	11	2	960
Pittsfield	264	17	83	117.3	61.6	—	181	9	10,759
Salem	40	—	22	27.2	86.7	—	18	5	2,148
Southbridge	163	28	97	98.7	76.7	—	67	7	8,262
Springfield	441	149	278	363.4	83.2	16	163	15	34,894
Westfield	33	4	20	22.7	96.3	—	13	5	1,816
Worcester	2,228	562	946	1,213.0	81.1	—	1,282	53	176,805
Total for type of school	8,891	1,628	3,505	5,148.0	79.9	56	4,503	272	560,938

GROUP II. Continuation Schools

Andover	6	—	4	1.2	86.3	—	1	2	380
Attleboro	49	—	25	23.0	67.9	17	18	5	3,496
Boston	222	6	58	50.2	94.6	28	136	4	8,080
Brockton	10	—	3	.9	93.0	—	9	6	704
Cambridge	41	2	23	21.7	70.0	4	22	12	2,128
Chicopee	51	—	21	18.5	92.5	3	32	5	2,880
Everett	10	1	2	3.8	83.7	2	8	5	536
Fall River	70	—	15	26.4	85.2	14	30	19	6,168
Fitchburg	39	—	15	21.2	78.0	21	18	8	2,436
Haverhill	16	—	3	5.7	76.6	—	14	2	820
Lawrence	143	—	36	50.3	80.0	16	99	9	6,412
Leominster	4	—	1	2.5	63.2	—	4	5	220
Lowell	61	—	23	40.7	90.4	23	22	3	5,856
Lynn	56	—	28	32.6	75.8	4	30	6	4,234
Milford	11	—	5	6.3	80.0	4	2	2	716
New Bedford	57	9	97	130.9	90.1	78	128	19	20,350
North Adams	22	—	7	11.0	96.9	13	9	5	1,584
Pittsfield	41	—	21	17.1	80.0	2	17	5	2,092
Salem	29	—	12	25.7	93.6	10	10	8	1,788
Somerville	21	—	3	7.0	79.0	12	4	7	712
Southbridge	11	—	5	5.2	95.2	4	2	3	744
Springfield	63	3	16	23.4	88.4	9	50	4	2,928
Taunton	105	—	65	73.5	91.2	42	77	4	6,350
Webster	66	20	29	38.5	92.9	30	5	3	5,324
Worcester	175	1	80	77.6	82.7	30	93	21	10,116
Total for type of school	1,379	42	597	714.9	84.2	366	840	172	97,054

TABLE NO. 6.—*Vital statistics by types of schools and departments—Continued*GROUP III 1a. *Household Arts School*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Essex County . . .	192	—	99	133.4	93.8	45	99	12	138,823
Lowell . . .	202	25	109	148.5	87.0	31	159	13	202,240
New Bedford . . .	355	66	233	278.1	89.4	48	233	20	348,511
Northampton . . .	84	37	53	64.6	91.6	15	63	11	80,887
Salem . . .	64	2	38	47.3	91.3	13	45	6	62,035
Worcester . . .	94	22	62	76.2	94.2	16	64	14	110,405
Total for type of school . . .	991	152	594	748.1	91.2	168	663	76	942,901

GROUP III 1b. *Household Arts Departments*

Adams . . .	52	9	45	44.1	96.8	11	48	2	27,097
Agawam . . .	25	—	16	20.1	92.5	—	15	2	10,150
Amesbury . . .	52	8	36	42.7	94.3	2	17	6	21,469
Avon . . .	21	—	17	18.4	88.5	7	15	2	13,968
Barnstable . . .	25	—	18	22.3	92.3	4	13	4	17,616
Belchertown . . .	14	—	11	11.8	98.3	—	7	5	7,706
Beverly . . .	57	—	47	46.7	92.4	10	24	9	48,519
Boston . . .	1,024	15	807	872.0	97.8	167	515	29	1,141,194
Bourne . . .	22	—	17	20.1	94.0	10	13	2	12,136
Brockton . . .	79	—	62	69.8	94.4	15	37	10	89,236
Chester . . .	15	7	14	14.6	93.8	—	8	2	5,352
Dartmouth . . .	26	—	20	22.0	92.2	6	17	5	15,030
Deerfield . . .	32	15	28	29.8	93.6	12	18	3	13,588
Dighton . . .	27	8	19	22.6	90.7	1	23	4	22,685
Everett . . .	178	—	127	143.5	91.9	23	83	12	113,037
Fall River . . .	127	2	78	102.5	89.5	12	89	8	61,483
Falmouth . . .	35	6	20	30.6	93.1	11	19	4	23,636
Gloucester . . .	41	—	30	36.5	96.1	8	22	9	18,189
Great Barrington . . .	20	2	19	19.6	94.3	—	3	2	8,776
Hadley . . .	21	—	17	18.6	90.8	—	12	3	9,147
Hatfield . . .	28	—	27	25.6	91.7	7	16	2	9,038
Haverhill . . .	183	—	150	162.6	93.9	27	87	13	98,823
Holliston . . .	23	—	23	21.8	92.6	—	11	2	12,848
Hudson . . .	64	5	59	61.9	94.5	36	54	3	51,261
Lee . . .	25	4	21	22.9	94.3	12	20	2	8,721
Marshfield . . .	14	—	13	13.1	93.1	—	1	2	5,805
New Salem . . .	22	13	18	19.0	90.0	3	12	2	9,191
North Adams . . .	82	—	71	77.1	97.4	—	64	7	33,840
Northbridge . . .	31	—	21	28.9	96.8	7	21	7	12,795
Palmer . . .	50	—	44	46.6	96.1	16	40	6	23,011
Pittsfield . . .	142	7	125	132.9	94.2	33	67	4	71,401
Plymouth . . .	37	8	27	30.6	95.7	—	22	7	28,149
Provincetown . . .	14	6	13	13.4	94.0	—	4	2	7,571
Randolph . . .	31	—	25	26.8	93.2	—	23	3	20,669
Scituate . . .	24	—	22	20.7	95.4	—	20	3	13,451
Shelburne . . .	30	27	25	23.2	93.9	10	20	6	21,695
Somerville . . .	44	—	37	39.9	93.2	16	36	6	14,262
Southbridge . . .	53	—	42	44.0	94.0	—	29	4	26,841
Townsend . . .	16	—	11	10.7	95.3	—	12	2	6,806
Webster . . .	19	—	15	15.0	96.0	—	19	4	8,719
Westport . . .	38	—	27	30.4	93.7	—	30	3	21,118
Weymouth . . .	54	—	44	49.0	99.5	10	27	7	39,988
Williamstown . . .	19	—	14	15.7	94.9	5	18	2	8,829
Winchendon . . .	20	1	12	14.7	86.3	1	8	2	8,094
Total for type of school . . .	2,956	143	2,334	2,554.8	93.5	482	1,659	224	2,243,240

GROUP III 1c. *General Departments (Girls)*

Attleboro . . .	39	—	7	17.7	70.8	—	35	3	33,112
Boston . . .	778	33	155	303.4	81.3	—	667	20	332,774
Brockton . . .	19	—	14	13.9	88.4	—	16	3	16,158
Cambridge . . .	88	—	59	65.8	83.7	23	67	5	63,965
Chicopee . . .	62	—	17	27.9	87.1	1	45	4	31,386
Everett . . .	28	5	19	19.1	85.8	1	17	3	20,865
Fitchburg . . .	52	1	32	36.7	85.8	12	32	4	42,596
Greenfield . . .	47	7	38	39.3	91.8	15	29	6	51,038
Holyoke . . .	43	—	14	26.7	81.6	3	32	3	31,955
Lawrence . . .	28	—	24	8.2	76.8	—	28	5	5,278
Leominster . . .	65	—	42	44.4	86.0	6	34	3	53,333
Lynn . . .	31	—	19	11.3	73.4	—	27	3	12,333
Milford . . .	30	1	26	27.1	87.0	—	18	5	29,235
New Bedford . . .	145	1	95	62.2	86.8	—	125	8	84,036
Newton . . .	17	2	7	10.2	83.3	—	15	3	11,179
Northbridge . . .	31	—	15	20.6	90.2	2	23	5	22,968
Pittsfield . . .	32	1	14	14.8	83.1	2	27	4	15,907
Somerville . . .	44	1	23	26.9	86.6	8	32	4	28,667
Springfield . . .	361	75	291	101.3	84.6	1	326	2	130,202
Taunton . . .	31	—	19	18.7	89.8	3	22	3	20,917
Total for type of school . . .	1,971	127	930	896.2	84.1	77	1,617	94	1,037,904

² Included in Girls' Trade School.

TABLE No. 6.—*Vital statistics by types of schools and departments—Continued**GROUP III 3. Evening Practical Arts*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Beverly	260	7	—	172.1	82.1	—	—	5	9,757
Boston	2,036	4	—	1,564.0	77.5	—	—	72	120,890
Brockton	439	96	—	327.1	85.4	—	—	11	19,486
Brookline	313	1	—	15.2	77.8	—	—	16	18,044
Chelsea	27	—	—	21.2	71.2	—	—	3	1,696
Chicopee	297	—	—	252.3	86.8	—	—	14	17,754
Dighton	43	4	—	26.1	89.2	—	—	4	1,598
Essex County	389	—	—	387.4	92.0	—	—	4	11,872
Everett	63	—	—	46.3	79.6	—	—	4	3,611
Gloucester	164	—	—	126.4	91.2	23	—	3	8,727
Haverhill	103	—	—	83.6	87.5	—	—	5	4,776
Holyoke	636	18	—	493.6	95.1	—	—	17	35,200
Lawrence	930	35	—	618.2	80.9	48	—	36	55,942
Leominster	83	—	—	67.8	83.3	—	—	4	5,547
Lowell	201	—	—	119.3	86.0	—	—	10	7,064
Lynn	433	83	—	355.6	86.9	—	—	14	24,649
Medford	142	—	—	107.7	84.0	—	—	8	8,560
Methuen	201	1	—	177.7	85.4	19	—	5	12,346
Nantucket	13	—	—	10.9	83.4	—	—	2	327
New Bedford	950	139	—	710.6	84.0	117	—	30	55,244
Newton	90	7	—	63.5	74.0	—	—	5	2,298
Rockport	52	—	—	48.8	96.6	2	—	2	4,130
Salem	172	2	—	52.1	88.9	—	—	5	7,155
Somerset	84	—	—	13.2	93.7	—	—	2	4,661
Somerville	134	—	—	52.3	77.4	—	—	3	3,436
Springfield	130	18	—	93.0	82.6	—	—	6	8,935
Webster	64	7	—	50.1	91.2	—	—	4	3,010
Worcester	907	63	—	633.5	86.0	—	—	17	54,626
Total for type of school	9,356	485	—	6,689.6	84.9	209	—	311	511,341

GROUP IV 1a. Agricultural Schools

Bristol County	189	28	124	148.8	92.1	13	78	18	289,042
Essex County	278	5	174	195.5	90.0	32	106	29	427,411
Norfolk County	183	11	110	129.6	93.7	33	86	14	243,365
Weymouth Branch	42	2	31	35.8	92.2	—	13	1	65,325
Northampton	41	33	25	31.9	92.1	3	16	9	30,972
Total for type of school	733	79	464	541.6	92.0	81	299	71	1,056,115

GROUP IV 1b. Agricultural Departments—Day

Agawam	31	1	18	14.7	94.5	2	19	3	24,562
Ashfield	19	7	15	15.4	91.5	2	8	3	29,818
Barnstable	33	—	24	25.6	94.1	7	13	5	22,402
Boston	158	11	134	144.1	93.9	28	88	7	210,015
Dartmouth	26	—	13	15.5	89.0	4	17	3	8,691
Falmouth	27	2	14	17.1	95.9	8	16	3	25,368
Hadley	28	—	20	20.4	86.2	1	8	3	14,159
Hatfield	26	—	14	17.4	92.5	4	12	3	9,092
Hudson	28	7	16	19.1	96.3	7	12	2	31,180
Middleboro	19	5	14	16.3	93.8	—	6	3	21,418
New Salem	26	25	22	24.7	94.3	2	4	2	12,593
Shelburne	51	37	32	36.6	92.8	9	21	4	65,110
Stockbridge	18	5	17	17.3	94.7	—	1	3	18,063
Stow	20	4	11	13.8	91.3	4	13	3	18,736
Templeton	35	6	20	23.9	93.7	9	19	4	32,472
Westfield	31	20	17	25.2	94.0	5	19	2	17,041
Westport	34	—	22	24.8	94.7	6	12	2	37,405
West Springfield	42	5	22	27.8	94.9	2	28	3	46,202
Williamstown	28	1	16	20.0	91.0	3	12	3	19,983
Worcester	73	17	46	52.5	94.0	3	38	5	47,551
Total for type of school	753	153	507	572.2	93.1	106	366	66	711,861

GROUP IV 3. Agricultural Departments—Evening

Ashfield	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Barnstable	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Bristol County	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Essex County	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Hatfield	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Norfolk County	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total for type of school	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—

TABLE NO. 6.—*Vital statistics by types of schools and departments—Concluded**GROUP V 1a. Cooperative Distributive Occupations*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Boston									
Independent									
Industrial	23	9	—	10.1	70.2	—	23	2	4,433
High School of Prac-									
tical Arts	30	—	—	28.0	94.2	—	30	5	35,378
Roxbury Memorial	31	—	—	30.1	96.0	—	30	4	39,612
Brockton	34	—	13	11.4	87.7	5	21	3	4,455
Holyoke	25	1	—	15.0	93.3	3	25	5	12,743
Newton	23	2	12	16.6	85.5	—	11	3	6,468
Springfield	57	—	—	13.5	80.0	—	56	9	17,577
Worcester	24	6	—	21.0	93.3	20	24	6	42,676
Total for type of school	247	18	25	145.7	87.7	28	220	37	163,342

GROUP V 1b. Part-time Distributive Occupations

Attleboro	40	—	38	34.1	86.3	—	2	3	341
Boston	15	—	13	13.5	94.8	13	2	2	270
Leominster	16	—	14	14.0	90.0	14	2	2	280
Northampton	24	4	20	21.7	90.0	20	4	2	434
Worcester	14	—	14	14.0	93.0	14	—	2	224
Total for type of school	109	4	99	97.3	90.8	61	10	11	1,549

GROUP V 2. Evening Distributive Occupations

Attleboro	30	—	30	30.0	81.0	—	—	3	246
Boston	117	19	94	98.0	86.4	94	23	3	1,840
Brockton	84	13	67	73.5	70.2	—	17	6	1,304
Fitchburg	62	—	51	53.0	90.6	51	11	4	970
Haverhill	27	—	23	23.8	90.7	—	4	2	432
Holyoke	125	19	105	113.5	87.9	—	20	7	2,047
Lawrence	22	—	14	17.2	60.3	—	8	2	380
Lynn	45	8	33	12.3	82.1	—	12	3	1,458
Salem	207	57	124	149.9	85.7	—	83	6	2,572
Springfield	330	38	179	223.4	67.9	—	151	12	2,934
Taunton	23	—	23	23.0	82.1	—	—	2	460
Worcester	35	4	29	31.0	85.1	29	6	2	600
Total for type of school	1,107	158	772	848.6	80.8	174	335	52	15,243
Grand total for all types	47,112	5,847	20,073	30,139.5	88.9	3,875	22,733	2,406	21,099,657

TABLE No. 7.—Use of Federal Funds
SMITH-HUGHES AND GEORGE-DEEN (VOCATIONAL)
A. Distribution for Federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1941

	Salary Expenditure against which we match Federal (Smith-Hughes and George-Deen) Funds	SMITH-HUGHES SALARIES OF TEACHERS, DIRECTORS, AND SUPERVISORS		GEORGE-DEEN SALARIES AND TRAVEL OF TEACHERS, DIRECTORS AND SUPERVISORS				Smith-Hughes and George-Deen
		Total		Agriculture	Home Economics	Trade and Industrial	Distributive Occupations	Total
		Agriculture	Trade and Industrial and Home Economics					
Adams	\$779 00	—	\$33 86	—	\$1,117 50	—	—	\$1,117 50
Agawam	2,534 91	\$451 62	—	—	1,200 00	—	—	1,200 00
Amesbury	1,156 03	—	84 65	—	—	—	—	84 65
Andover	66 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashfield	1,846 42	312 66	—	\$168 58	—	—	—	—
Attleboro	6,868 97	—	616 34	—	—	—	—	—
Avon	—	—	—	—	700 00	—	—	168 58
Barnstable	6,243 67	538 46	177 89	1,270 84	—	\$5,263 39	\$63 00	5,326 39
Belchertown	925 17	—	110 05	—	—	1,410 00	—	2,680 84
Beverly	32,200 91	—	3,994 43	—	129 00	—	—	129 00
Boston	661,726 08	3,126 56	71,148 40	653 50	1,682 92	—	—	1,682 92
Bourne	1,037 64	—	67 72	—	561 00	25,406 69	3,650 56	30,271 75
Bristol County	13,147 59	2,327 55	—	988 00	—	—	—	988 00
Brookton	14,264 04	—	970 84	—	—	—	1,155 63	1,155 63
Brookline	2,734 94	—	211 63	—	—	—	—	211 63
Cambridge	22,653 04	—	1,793 85	—	—	—	—	1,793 85
Chelsea	107 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	396 67	—	—	—	550 00	—	—	550 00
Chicopee	27,962 92	—	1,988 26	—	—	5,406 25	—	5,406 25
Dartmouth	4,031 00	416 87	110 05	500 00	—	—	—	500 00
Deerfield	1,022 66	—	101 58	—	—	—	—	101 58
Dighton	2,495 68	—	126 98	—	—	—	—	—
Essex County	51,743 07	5,992 58	1,083 56	2,160 00	100 00	2,800 00	—	2,900 00
Everett	28,719 10	—	2,234 38	—	2,264 75	—	—	4,424 75
Fall River	18,104 84	—	3,123 71	—	1,150 00	2,100 00	—	3,250 00
Falmouth	3,821 87	434 24	126 98	—	—	—	—	—
Fitchburg	7,164 11	—	599 30	—	660 00	480 00	82 50	1,222 50
Gloucester	8,723 61	—	439 27	—	450 00	6,000 00	—	6,889 27
Great Barrington	414 18	—	—	—	1,100 00	2,030 00	—	3,130 00
Greenfield	12,649 30	—	775 20	—	—	—	—	—
Hadley	3,297 08	382 14	84 65	108 33	86 66	—	—	194 99
Hatfield	2,945 62	330 03	84 65	181 75	96 43	—	—	278 18
Haverhill	30,145 96	—	2,290 12	—	380 00	—	—	8,230 88
Holliston	360 34	—	84 65	—	—	7,850 88	—	—
Holyoke	34,675 47	—	1,824 64	—	2,050 00	5,810 63	1,227 50	9,088 13
Hudson	2,322 36	—	118 52	1,380 86	1,200 00	—	—	2,580 86
Lakeville	—	—	—	—	120 00	—	—	120 00
Lawrence	26,934 39	—	2,339 85	—	—	—	37 60	37 60
Lee	337 50	—	—	—	1,012 50	—	—	1,012 50
Leominster	11,546 17	—	668 60	—	—	4,501 25	—	4,501 25
Lowell	45,559 04	—	3,971 06	—	866 00	—	—	866 00
Lynn	21,665 50	—	1,648 72	—	—	2,967 00	190 50	3,157 50

TABLE NO. 7.—Use of Federal Funds—Continued

	\$1,070 00	\$2,049 02	\$2,049 02	\$2,049 02	\$160 00	\$1,510 00			\$1,670 00	\$6,719 02
Marshfield	32,011 03	76 19	76 19	76 19	200 00	—	—	—	200 00	276 19
Medford	1,085 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,610 00	2,610 00
Methuen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,150 00	1,150 00
Middleboro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156 20	156 20
Milford	4,302 32	310 07	310 07	310 07	37 30	1,150 00	—	—	5,459 39	13,973 85
Nantucket	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119 05	623 48
New Bedford	116,446 05	8,514 46	8,514 46	8,514 46	2,829 70	6,532 93	\$1,275 00	—	7,957 93	10,714 43
New Salem	3,334 90	76 19	76 19	76 19	47 62	—	—	—	2,185 00	6,249 53
Newton	46,380 43	2,756 50	2,756 50	2,756 50	150 00	—	—	—	5,700 00	6,269 09
Norfolk County	23,806 05	4,064 53	4,064 53	4,064 53	—	—	—	—	4,114 19	7,035 09
North Adams	5,343 70	569 09	569 09	569 09	833 94	1,395 00	28 00	—	1,395 00	1,912 13
Northampton	35,784 52	2,139 26	2,139 26	2,139 26	—	—	—	—	16,275 45	17,274 46
Northbridge	5,633 02	517 13	517 13	517 13	—	—	—	—	900 00	1,145 50
Oak Bluffs	1,613 94	102 05	102 05	102 05	—	—	—	—	2,362 50	4,014 35
Palmer	1,159 28	67 73	67 73	67 73	—	—	—	—	1,512 50	1,512 50
Pittsfield	16,305 80	999 01	999 01	999 01	—	—	—	—	703 95	1,678 40
Plymouth	2,648 32	245 50	245 50	245 50	—	—	—	—	—	93 12
Provincetown	616 16	50 79	50 79	50 79	—	—	—	—	—	59 26
Quincy	30,871 05	1,651 85	1,651 85	1,651 85	—	—	—	—	—	33 86
Randolph	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,326 22
Rockport	412 56	33 86	33 86	33 86	1,512 50	—	—	—	—	1,326 22
Salem	14,248 33	974 45	974 45	974 45	490 00	—	—	—	—	1,548 36
Schuette	1,234 93	93 12	93 12	93 12	—	—	—	—	—	2,127 11
Shelburne	7,886 60	190 76	190 76	190 76	—	—	—	—	—	108 42
Somerset	601 07	59 26	59 26	59 26	—	—	—	—	—	39 28
Somerville	47,750 34	2,768 54	2,768 54	2,768 54	2,373 97	6,079 15	—	—	8,453 12	11,221 66
Southbridge	25,655 54	3,387 59	3,387 59	3,387 59	—	—	—	—	9,104 17	12,491 76
Springfield	130,470 52	5,924 17	5,924 17	5,924 17	870 00	5,528 00	1,400 50	—	7,798 50	13,722 67
Stockbridge	2,354 27	364 77	364 77	364 77	—	—	—	—	—	364 77
Stow	1,105 70	104 22	104 22	104 22	—	—	—	—	—	1,326 22
Taunton	4,431 04	393 16	393 16	393 16	—	—	—	—	—	1,548 36
Templeton	1,558 75	52 11	52 11	52 11	—	—	—	—	—	2,127 11
Tisbury	1,659 04	108 42	108 42	108 42	—	—	—	—	—	108 42
Townsend	401 69	33 86	33 86	33 86	39 28	—	—	—	—	73 14
Waltham	19,857 01	1,109 74	1,109 74	1,109 74	—	—	—	—	—	9,915 47
Webster	2,934 40	607 73	607 73	607 73	235 00	8,805 73	—	—	8,805 73	2,692 73
Westfield	20,861 20	1,135 25	1,135 25	1,135 25	—	2,100 00	—	—	2,085 00	3,235 25
Westport	4,048 59	67 72	67 72	67 72	—	—	—	—	862 50	1,329 73
West Springfield	2,365 79	364 77	364 77	364 77	—	—	—	—	1,000 00	1,364 77
Weymouth	23,495 57	347 56	347 56	347 56	704 15	3,875 00	—	—	3,875 00	5,323 01
Williamstown	893 50	93 12	93 12	93 12	—	—	—	—	1,965 81	1,965 81
Winchendon	—	16,290 23	16,290 23	16,290 23	1,000 00	8,047 60	1,306 42	—	10,354 02	23,294 38
Worcester	230,557 61	1,944 00	1,944 00	1,944 00	—	—	—	—	—	1,944 00
Mr. Allen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts Department of Education—Salaries and Travel of Supervisors	—	—	—	—	496 40	8,358 73	3,953 35	—	13,120 99	13,120 99
Totals	\$1,980,876 97	\$23,310 27	\$159,822 22	\$188,132 49	\$29,870 92	\$174,018 87	\$14,607 01	\$238,508 76	\$121,641 25	

TABLE No. 7.—Use of Federal Funds—Continued

B-1. Expenditures for teacher-training (Smith-Hughes)
(Federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1941)

	EXPENDITURES	
	Federal	State
Agricultural	\$7,546 60	\$7,714 89
Home Economics	10,449 82	10,631 40
Trade and Industry	13,037 74	13,438 59
Total expended (Federal and State money) \$62,819.04	\$31,034 16	\$31,784 88
Expended for equipment	—	750 73
Expended for maintenance (shared equally, Federal and State) \$62,068.31	\$31,034 16	\$31,034 15
Federal funds:		
Available		\$34,750 82
Used		31,034 16
Balance		\$3,716 66

B-2. Expenditures for teacher-training (George-Deen)
(Federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1941)

	EXPENDITURES		
	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Agricultural:			
State of Massachusetts (Travel of Supervisors and Maintenance of Supervision)	\$3,433 91	\$3,433 91	—
Bristol County	666 67	—	\$666 67 ¹
Dartmouth	250 00	—	250 00 ¹
Essex County	888 00	—	888 00 ¹
Norfolk County	637 50	—	637 50 ¹
Northampton	250 00	—	250 00 ¹
West Springfield	250 00	—	250 00 ¹
Total	\$6,376 08	\$3,433 91	\$2,942 17
Home Economics:			
State of Massachusetts (Travel of Supervisors and Maintenance of Supervision)	\$4,280 95	\$4,280 95	—
Dartmouth	20 00	—	\$20 00 ¹
Essex County	800 00	—	800 00 ¹
Lee	10 00	—	10 00 ¹
Lowell	100 00	—	100 00 ¹
Marshfield	10 00	—	10 00 ¹
New Bedford	700 00	—	700 00 ¹
Northampton	440 00	—	440 00 ¹
Shelburne	20 00	—	20 00 ¹
Total	\$6,380 95	\$4,280 95	\$2,100 00
Trade and Industry:			
State of Massachusetts (Salary and travel of Supervisors and local Directors, and Maintenance of Supervision)	\$17,211 09	—	—
Arlington	400 00	—	\$1,250 00 ²
Brockton	100 00	—	1,200 00 ²
Brookline	50 00	—	4,286 00 ²
Fitchburg	100 00	—	1,500 00 ²
Greenfield	300 00	—	1,200 00 ²
Haverhill	200 00	—	500 00 ²
Lowell	100 00	—	500 00 ²
Needham	50 00	—	2,500 00 ²
New Bedford	50 00	—	500 00 ²
Pittsfield	100 00	—	1,000 00 ²
Quincy	200 00	—	1,000 00 ²
Springfield	100 00	—	950 00 ²
Worcester	100 00	—	2,750 00 ²
Total	\$19,061 09	—	\$19,136 00
Grand Total	31,818 00	\$7,714 86 63,711 15	24,178 17
Federal funds:			
Available			\$31,857 00
Used			31,818 12
Balance			\$38 88

¹ Subject to State reimbursement to be made during the following fiscal year.
² Firemen training.

TABLE NO. 7.—*Use of Federal Funds—Concluded*

FESS-KENYON (REHABILITATION), FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

	EXPENDITURES	
	Federal	State
Non-reimbursement items:		
1. Equipment	—	\$317 19
2. Maintenance	\$2,288 41	2,288 41
3. Artificial Appliances	4,286 53	—
Reimbursement items:		
1. Salaries	—	—
2. Travel	—	—
3. Communication	—	—
4. Printing	—	—
5. Supplies	—	—
6. Tuition	—	—
7. Instructional supplies	—	—
8. Other administrative expenses (rent)	—	—
9. Miscellaneous	39,325 74	39,325 74
Total expended (Federal and State moneys) \$87,832.02	\$45,900 68	\$41,931 34
Expended for Equipment	—	317 19
Expended for Maintenance	2,288 41	2,288 41
Expended for Artificial Appliances	4,286 53	—
Expended for Maintenance (shared equally, Federal and State) \$78,651.48	\$39,325 74	\$39,325 74
Federal funds:		
Available		\$55,702 50
Used		45,900 68
Balance		\$9,801 82

TABLE NO. 8.—*Statistics of teacher-training from Sept. 1, 1940, to Aug. 31, 1941*
(Roman numerals refer to divisions)

Group I. Agriculture

LOCATION OF CLASSES	T. T. Training class for prospective teachers	F. T. Foreman Training	P. I. Professional Improvement for teachers in service	N. D. T. Training classes for National Defense teachers	Number admitted to class	Number of different subjects taught (or intended) by those contemplating course	Length of course—clock hours	Average attendance	Number of different municipalities represented by those in class	Number employed as teachers subject to Teacher-Training requirement	Number securing employment as teachers after completing the course	Number not yet placed in teaching positions	Number contemplating the course	Number of persons not in service completing the course in 1940	Number placed in teaching positions since completing the course in 1940
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Massachusetts State College, Amherst:															
a. General Methods	T. T.	20	7	51	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Special Methods I	T. T.	12	5	51	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c. Special Methods II	T. T.	3	2	51	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
d. Practice Teaching	T. T.	6	4	100+	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total net enrollment	T. T.	36	8	—	—	28	2	4	3	9	10	3			
Summer School M.S.C. 1941	T. T.	6	4	100	5	6	2	2	0	5	3				
Summer Conference, 1941, Walpole	P. I.	87	10	20	80	26	2	—	—	75	—	—			

TABLE No. 8.—Statistics of teacher-training—Continued

Group II. Trade and industry (men)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Boston I ¹ . . .	T. T.	29	7	100 ^{1/2}	25	11	—	5	20	25	16	11
Boston II ¹ . . .	T. T.	30	9	100 ^{1/2}	26	14	—	11	12	26	12	4
Boston III ³ . . .	T. T.	36	13	106 ³	33	17	— 3	— 3	— 3	33	—	—
Fitchburg I ¹ . . .	T. T.	28	10	100 ^{1/2}	29	18	7	5	15	28	11	10
Fitchburg II ³ . . .	T. T.	24	13	30	24	15	— 5	— 5	— 5	24	—	—
Fitchburg III ³ . . .	T. T.	13	8	30	12	8	— 5	— 5	— 5	11	—	—
Fitchburg IV ⁴ . . .	T. T.	12	2	30	12	9	5	2	5	12	15	10
New Bedford I ³ . . .	T. T.	20	7	30 ³	19	6	— 5	— 5	— 5	20	—	—
Somerville I ³ . . .	T. T.	22	8	30 ³	17	8	— 5	— 5	— 5	21	—	—
Somerville II ³ . . .	T. T.	20	10	30 ³	18	7	— 5	— 5	— 5	20	—	—
Worcester I ¹ . . .	T. T.	32	7	100 ^{1/2}	27	8	1	7	12	24	—	—
Totals . . .	—	266	25	686	242	61	13	30	64	244	54	35
Boston I . . .	N. D. T.	23	3	30 ⁶	19	10	— 6	9	11	20	—	—
Boston II . . .	N. D. T.	15	1	30 ⁶	14	8	— 6	9	5	14	—	—
Boston III . . .	N. D. T.	23	3	30 ⁶	21	13	— 6	10	10	20	—	—
Boston IV . . .	N. D. T.	22	3	30 ⁶	18	12	— 6	12	9	21	—	—
Boston V . . .	N. D. T.	31	7	30 ⁶	29	16	— 6	18	9	27	—	—
Boston VI . . .	N. D. T.	24	4	30 ⁶	23	13	— 6	12	12	24	—	—
Boston VII . . .	N. D. T.	23	2	30 ⁶	21	18	— 6	17	6	23	—	—
Boston VIII . . .	N. D. T.	32	6	30 ⁶	27	16	— 6	14	12	26	—	—
Boston IX . . .	N. D. T.	32	8	30 ⁶	28	18	— 6	11	12	23	—	—
Lawrence I . . .	N. D. T.	19	5	30 ⁶	15	4	— 6	8	8	16	—	—
New Bedford I . . .	N. D. T.	19	5	30 ⁶	17	7	— 6	4	13	17	—	—
New Bedford II . . .	N. D. T.	19	6	30 ⁶	17	7	— 6	7	11	18	—	—
Pittsfield I . . .	N. D. T.	26	7	30 ⁶	23	4	— 6	19	5	24	—	—
Pittsfield II . . .	N. D. T.	35	7	30 ⁶	31	5	— 6	19	9	28	—	—
Springfield I . . .	N. D. T.	20	2	30 ⁶	20	3	— 6	15	5	20	—	—
Springfield II . . .	N. D. T.	15	2	30 ⁶	13	6	— 6	5	8	13	—	—
Springfield III . . .	N. D. T.	23	4	30 ⁶	23	5	— 6	12	11	23	—	—
Springfield IV . . .	N. D. T.	23	9	30 ⁶	19	6	— 6	5	15	20	—	—
Springfield V . . .	N. D. T.	21	6	30 ⁶	19	5	— 6	6	15	21	—	—
Springfield VI . . .	N. D. T.	22	8	30 ⁶	19	10	— 6	6	15	21	—	—
Springfield VII . . .	N. D. T.	15	3	30 ⁶	13	5	— 6	6	7	13	—	—
Worcester I . . .	N. D. T.	44	4	30 ⁶	38	12	— 6	23	17	40	—	—
Worcester II . . .	N. D. T.	21	3	30 ⁶	16	8	— 6	6	11	17	—	—
Worcester III . . .	N. D. T.	29	3	30 ⁶	25	15	— 6	11	11	22	—	—
Worcester IV . . .	N. D. T.	19	5	30 ⁶	16	7	— 6	8	8	16	—	—
Totals . . .	—	595	24	750	524	105	— 6	231 ⁷	296	527	—	—
Attleboro I . . .	P. I.	5	2	15	5	1	— 5	— 5	— 5	5	—	—
Boston I . . .	P. I.	18	10	15	18	1	— 5	— 5	— 5	18	—	—
Fitchburg I . . .	P. I.	198	17	30	185	48	— 5	— 5	— 5	177	—	—
Fitchburg II ⁴ . . .	P. I.	21	3	30	21	14	— 5	— 5	— 5	21	—	—
Fitchburg III ⁸ . . .	P. I.	50	1	30	44	36	— 5	— 5	— 5	44	—	—
Fitchburg IV ⁹ . . .	P. I.	101	6	18	273	39	—	—	—	97	—	—
Totals . . .	—	393	25	138	546	70	—	—	—	362	—	—
Attleboro I . . .	F. T.	23	1	20	20	17 ¹⁰	—	—	—	20	—	—
Attleboro II . . .	F. T.	24	1	16	20	21 ¹⁰	—	—	—	24	—	—
Boston I . . .	F. T.	11	1	30	11	9 ¹⁰	—	—	—	11	—	—
Boston II . . .	F. T.	30	1	20	27	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	27	—	—
Boston III . . .	F. T.	28	1	20	24	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	25	—	—
Boston IV . . .	F. T.	38	1	20	30	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	28	—	—
Boston V . . .	F. T.	21	1	20	19	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	20	—	—
Braintree I . . .	F. T.	19	1	20	15	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	15	—	—
Lawrence I . . .	F. T.	12	1	16	8	9 ¹⁰	—	—	—	9	—	—
Lowell I . . .	F. T.	20	1	21	12	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	11	—	—
Lowell II . . .	F. T.	23	1	21	14	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	13	—	—
Lynn I . . .	F. T.	17	1	16	9	14 ¹⁰	—	—	—	11	—	—
Lynn II . . .	F. T.	7	1	20	6	6 ¹⁰	—	—	—	4	—	—
Lynn III . . .	F. T.	8	1	20	5	5 ¹⁰	—	—	—	5	—	—
Lynn IV . . .	F. T.	29	1	20	25	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	26	—	—
Lynn V . . .	F. T.	34	1	20	30	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	24	—	—
Lynn VI . . .	F. T.	16	1	20	14	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	13	—	—
Lynn VII . . .	F. T.	21	1	20	16	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	15	—	—
Lynn VIII . . .	F. T.	20	1	20	19	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	12	—	—
Lynn IX . . .	F. T.	20	1	20	16	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	14	—	—
Lynn X . . .	F. T.	21	1	20	19	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	19	—	—
New Bedford I . . .	F. T.	21	1	20	19	8 ¹⁰	—	—	—	16	—	—
New Bedford II . . .	F. T.	20	1	20	15	10 ¹⁰	—	—	—	16	—	—
New Bedford III . . .	F. T.	16	1	16	12	6 ¹⁰	—	—	—	12	—	—
Quincy I . . .	F. T.	19	1	16	15	8 ¹⁰	—	—	—	14	—	—
Quincy II . . .	F. T.	20	1	20	19	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	17	—	—
Quincy III . . .	F. T.	15	1	20	11	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	10	—	—
Salem I . . .	F. T.	14	1	20	10	9 ¹⁰	—	—	—	11	—	—
Springfield I . . .	F. T.	23	1	20	21	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	23	—	—
Springfield II . . .	F. T.	23	1	20	19	15 ¹⁰	—	—	—	18	—	—
Springfield III . . .	F. T.	22	1	20	19	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	16	—	—
Springfield IV . . .	F. T.	4	1	16	4	4 ¹⁰	—	—	—	3	—	—
Springfield V . . .	F. T.	25	1	20	16	1 ¹⁰	—	—	—	13	—	—

TABLE No. 8.—*Statistics of teacher-training—Continued**Group II. Trade and Industry (men)—Continued*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Springfield VI .	F. T.	24	1	20	19	110	—	—	—	16	—	—
Stow I .	F. T.	22	1	15	22	110	—	—	—	22	—	—
Waltham I .	F. T.	17	1	16	16	110	—	—	—	16	—	—
Waltham II .	F. T.	16	1	16	12	110	—	—	—	10	—	—
Worcester I .	F. T.	28	1	20	20	110	—	—	—	16	—	—
Totals .	—	771	1	735	628	11010	—	—	—	595	—	—
Watchmen Train- ing Classes at:												
Boston I .	—	232	1	12	208	8710	—	—	—	207	—	—
Springfield I .	—	52	1	8	51	1510	—	—	—	51	—	—
Springfield II .	—	65	1	8	64	2810	—	—	—	61	—	—
Totals .	—	349	1	28	323	11510	—	—	—	319	—	—
Firemen Train- ing Classes (Zone Schools) at:												
Arlington I ¹¹ .	—	28	1	24	—	6	—	—	—	27	—	—
Arlington II ¹² .	—	41	1	20	—	12	—	—	—	36	—	—
Attleboro I ¹² .	—	36	1	20	—	9	—	—	—	34	—	—
Brockton I ¹¹ .	—	30	1	24	—	8	—	—	—	20	—	—
Brockton II ¹¹ .	—	50	1	24	—	10	—	—	—	48	—	—
Brookline I ¹¹ .	—	12	1	24	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	—
Brookline II ¹² .	—	15	1	20	—	4	—	—	—	14	—	—
Brookline III ¹³ .	—	19	1	30	—	15	—	—	—	19	—	—
Fitchburg I ¹² .	—	12	1	20	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	—
Greenfield I ¹² .	—	22	1	20	—	8	—	—	—	21	—	—
Haverhill I ¹² .	—	40	1	20	—	10	—	—	—	38	—	—
Needham I ¹² .	—	14	1	20	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	—
New Bedford I ¹² .	—	36	1	20	—	6	—	—	—	30	—	—
Springfield I ¹² .	—	23	1	20	—	8	—	—	—	20	—	—
Springfield II ¹² .	—	40	1	20	—	14	—	—	—	40	—	—
Worcester I ¹² .	—	51	1	20	—	14	—	—	—	40	—	—
Totals .	—	469	1	346	—	103	—	—	—	423	—	—
Firemen Training Classes (Spe- cial Local Units) at:												
Andover I .	—	25	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	22	—	—
Ashland I .	—	26	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	16	—	—
Barnstable I .	—	34	1	20	—	3	—	—	—	27	—	—
Charlenton I .	—	16	1	20	—	1	—	—	—	16	—	—
Concord I .	—	26	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	19	—	—
Conway I .	—	26	1	20	—	1	—	—	—	21	—	—
Dartmouth I .	—	34	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	26	—	—
Erving I .	—	30	1	20	—	1	—	—	—	28	—	—
Feeding Hills I .	—	12	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—
Greenfield I .	—	16	1	20	—	2	—	—	—	16	—	—
Greenfield II .	—	50	1	20	—	1	—	—	—	40	—	—
Greenfield III .	—	40	1	20	—	1	—	—	—	34	—	—
Hamilton I .	—	24	1	20	—	1	—	—	—	23	—	—
Russell I .	—	20	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	—
Shelburne I .	—	20	1	20	—	1	—	—	—	20	—	—
South Deerfield I .	—	42	1	20	—	1	—	—	—	26	—	—
Stow I .	—	24	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	15	—	—
Watertown I .	—	17	1	24	—	1	—	—	—	17	—	—
Wenham I .	—	22	1	20	—	1	—	—	—	22	—	—
West Acton I .	—	57	1	20	—	2	—	—	—	46	—	—
West Concord I .	—	26	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	21	—	—
Whitinsville I .	—	45	1	20	—	1	—	—	—	45	—	—
Whitman I .	—	41	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	30	—	—
Winthrop I .	—	34	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	27	—	—
Totals .	—	707	1	384	—	26	—	—	—	573	—	—

¹ Unit I — First part of 226-hour course.² Does not include 20 hours of practice teaching.³ Unit II — Second part of 226-hour course, effective September, 1939.⁴ Course for instructors in the field of Distributive Occupations.⁵ Teaching in state-aided schools.⁶ Training courses for National Defense teachers.⁷ Some candidates available and many unable to obtain leave of absence; therefore, refused appointment.⁸ Conference of Vocational and General Vocational Directors.⁹ Conference of teachers in National Defense classes.¹⁰ Number of different concerns enrolling men for course.¹¹ Preliminary unit.¹² Advanced unit.¹³ Training course for officers.

TABLE NO. 8.—*Statistics of teacher-training—Continued**Group III. Day Household Arts and Industrial (women)*¹

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Fitchburg I .	T. T.	42	11	60- 120	37	27	26	3	11	40	6	4
Totals .	-	42	11	60- 120	37	27	26	3	11	40	6	4
Fitchburg I .	P. I.	94	13	30	84	33	- ²	- ²	- ²	83	- ²	- ²
Totals .	-	94	13	30	84	33	- ²	- ²	- ²	83	- ²	- ²
Framingham State Teachers College: Resident Voca- tional House- hold Arts Courses:												
Freshmen .	T. T.	12	-	1029	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sophomores .	T. T.	10	-	893	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juniors .	T. T.	8	-	942	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seniors .	T. T.	9	-	972	-	9	-	9	-	9	-	7
One-year spe- cial students	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals .	-	39	-	3836	-	29	-	9	-	9	-	7

¹ This includes resident courses at Framingham State Teachers College.² Teaching in State-aided schools.*Group IV. Evening Practical Art (women)*

Boston I .	T. T.	36	6	60 ¹	31	14	16	7	13	36	13	10
Fitchburg I .	T. T.	18	4	60 ¹	17	12	5	5	8	18	6	3
Totals .	-	54	6	120 ¹	48	23	21	12	21	54	19	13
Boston I .	P. I.	29	1	30	29	10	- ²	- ²	- ²	28	-	-
Fitchburg I .	P. I.	24	4	30- 60	23	13	- ²	- ²	- ²	24	-	-
Fitchburg II ³ .	P. I.	29	1	30	21	19	- ²	- ²	- ²	21	-	-
Fitchburg III ⁴ .	P. I.	8	1	30	8	5	- ²	- ²	- ²	8	-	-
Fitchburg IV ⁵ .	P. I.	26	1	30	26	17	- ²	- ²	- ²	26	-	-
Fitchburg V ⁶ .	P. I.	11	1	30	10	6	- ²	- ²	- ²	10	-	-
Lynn I .	P. I.	12	2	30	11	3	- ²	- ²	- ²	12	-	-
Springfield I .	P. I.	15	3	30	14	3	- ²	- ²	- ²	15	-	-
Worcester I .	P. I.	19	5	30	18	3	- ²	- ²	- ²	17	-	-
Totals .	-	173	7	300	160	54	- ²	- ²	- ²	161	-	-

¹ Does not include 20 hours of practice teaching.² Teaching in State-aided and other schools.³ Conference for School Lunch Managers.⁴ American Red Cross Home Nursing Course.⁵ Red Cross Foods and Nutrition Course.⁶ American Red Cross First-Aid Instructors' Course.*Group V. General Vocational and Continuation (men)*

Fitchburg I .	T. T.	33 ¹	6	120	33	19	-	- ²	- ²	33 ¹	-	23
Totals .	-	33 ¹	6	120	33	19	-	- ²	- ²	33 ¹	-	23
Fitchburg I .	P. I.	34	13	30- 60	30	22	- ³	- ³	- ³	30	- ³	- ³
Totals .	-	34	13	30- 60	30	22	- ³	- ³	- ³	30	- ³	- ³

¹ Includes 15 special students.² Eighteen not eligible for placement until June, 1943.³ Teaching in State-aided schools.

TABLE NO. 8.—*Statistics of teacher-training—Continued*

Group V. General Vocational and Continuation (women)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Fitchburg I .	T. T. -	19 ¹	4	60	17	12	4	-	- ²	18	-	-
Totals .	-	19 ¹	4	60	17	12	4	-	- ²	18	-	-
Fitchburg I .	P. I.	26	7	30	25	19	- ³	- ³	- ³	26	- ³	- ³
Totals .	-	26	7	30	25	19	- ³	- ³	- ³	26	- ³	- ³

¹ Includes 15 special students.

² Fifteen not available for teaching positions.

³ Teaching in State-aided schools.

Group VI. Itinerant Teacher-Training

TYPE OF SCHOOL	Number of schools	Number of visits made to schools	Number of teachers in service	Number of visits made individual teachers	Number of teachers rendered special service
1	2	3	4	5	6
Day, General Vocational, Part-time cooperative, and evening industrial (boys and men)	87	36 ¹	1141 ²	134 ¹	23 ¹
Continuation (boys)	24	21	113 ²	87	16
Day and evening agricultural schools and departments	31	81	141 ³	210	78
Day industrial (girls and women)	4	21	111 ²	56	12
Continuation (girls)	27	14	87 ²	17	4
Day Household Arts and General Vocational	70	160	393 ²	298	78
Evening practical art	28	113	297 ²	294	5
Part-time Distributive Occupations	5	8	6 ²	8	3
Cooperative Part-time Distributive Occupations	8	27	26 ²	42	14
Evening Distributive Occupations	12	33	54 ²	60	28

¹ Additional visits made to schools and individual teachers reported under National Defense statistics.

² Includes the Director.

³ Includes the Director and teachers in part-time service.

TABLE No. 8.—Statistics of teacher-training from Sept. 1, 1940, to Aug. 31, 1941—Concluded
Group VII. Number of Teachers in State-aided Schools and Changes in Personnel of Teaching Force
All schools (men and women)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	TEACHERS IN SERVICE SEPT. 1, 1940		NEW TEACHERS ADDED DURING YEAR TO JUNE 30, 1941		TEACHERS LEAVING THE SERVICE DURING YEAR TO JUNE 30, 1941		TEACHERS IN SERVICE AT CLOSE OF YEAR TO JUNE 30, 1941		TEACHERS LEAVING SERVICE DURING YEAR TO JUNE 30, 1941		NEW TEACHERS ADDED DURING SUMMER JUNE 30—AUG. 31, 1941		TEACHERS IN SERVICE SEPT. 1, 1941		TOTAL TEACHERS LEAVING THE SERVICE DURING YEAR		TOTAL NEW TEACHERS ADDED DURING YEAR	
	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic
I. INDUSTRIAL																		
1. Day:																		
a. Boys (Unit Trade)	357 ¹	129 ¹	12	5	4	—	365 ¹	134 ¹	22	14	31	26	374 ¹	146 ¹	26	14 ¹	43	31
Men	6	3	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	1	—	1	6	2	—	1	—	1
Women	78 ¹	26 ¹	1	3	1	1	78 ¹	28 ¹	5	5	4	5	77 ¹	28 ¹	—	6	5	8
b. Girls (Unit Trade)	42 ¹	19	1	—	—	—	43 ¹	19	9	2	4	6	38 ¹	23	9	2	5	6
c. Industrial Departments	86 ¹	73 ¹	7	2	3	3	91 ¹	72 ¹	9	15	11	14	93 ¹	71 ¹	12	18	18	16
d. General Departments	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	1
Men																		
Women																		
2. Short Units:																		
a. Boys	25 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	25 ¹	—	23 ¹	—	2	—	4 ¹	—	23 ¹	—	2	—
Men																		
Women																		
3. Part-Time:																		
a. Co-operative:																		
1. Regular Trade Extension	26 ¹	29	1	1	2	1	25 ¹	29	4	7	3	8	24 ¹	30	6	8	4	9
2. Unit Trade	13 ¹	4 ¹	—	—	—	—	13 ¹	4 ¹	5	1	6	—	14 ¹	3 ¹	5	1	6	—
b. Trade Preparatory	10 ¹	—	5	—	—	—	15 ¹	—	9	1	1	—	7	—	9	—	6	—
c. Apprenticeship	26 ¹	1 ¹	4	—	—	—	30 ¹	1 ¹	9 ¹	—	8	—	29 ¹	1 ¹	9 ¹	—	12	—
Evening:																		
a. Men	338 ¹	3	5	—	5	—	338 ¹	3	143	—	73	—	268 ¹	3	148 ¹	—	78 ¹	—
Men																		
Women																		
II. CONTINUATION																		
1. Boys	62 ¹	52 ¹	1	2	—	1	63 ¹	53 ¹	20	11	1	2	44 ¹	44 ¹	20	12	2	4
Men	50	36 ¹	1	—	—	—	51	36 ¹	14	5 ¹	5	1 ¹	42	32 ¹	14	5 ¹	6	1 ¹
Women																		
III. HOUSEHOLD ARTS																		
1. Day:																		
a. Schools	45 ¹	28 ¹	3	1	1	1	47 ¹	28 ¹	5	1	5	2	47 ¹	29 ¹	6	2	8	3
b. High School Departments	150 ¹	75 ¹	8	1	5	—	153 ¹	76 ¹	29 ¹	15	22 ¹	11	146 ¹	72 ¹	34 ¹	15	30	12
c. General Departments	47 ¹	44 ¹	—	1 ¹	—	1 ¹	47 ¹	44 ¹	8 ¹	5 ¹	7	6	46 ¹	45 ¹	8 ¹	6 ¹	7	—
Evening	294 ¹	10 ¹	17	—	2	—	309 ¹	10 ¹	56	—	46	—	299 ¹	10 ¹	58	—	63	—
IV. AGRICULTURAL																		
1. Day:																		
a. Schools	50 ¹	17 ¹	3	—	1	1	52 ¹	16 ¹	4	—	5	2	53 ¹	18 ¹	5	1	8	2
b. High School Departments	62 ¹	5 ¹	4 ¹	1	4 ¹	—	62 ¹	6 ¹	10 ¹	—	8 ¹	—	60 ¹	6 ¹	14 ¹	—	12 ¹	1
Evening	12 ¹	1	1	—	—	—	13 ¹	1	4 ¹	1 ¹	10	—	19 ¹	—	4 ¹	1	11	—
V. DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS																		
1. Part-Time:																		
a. Co-operative	9 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	9 ¹	—	8 ¹	—	6	—	7 ¹	—	8 ¹	—	6	—
b. Part-time	28 ¹	5	2	—	—	—	30 ¹	5	11	3	13 ¹	1	32 ¹	3	11 ¹	3	15 ¹	1
Evening	41 ¹	—	11 ¹	—	—	—	52 ¹	—	37 ¹	—	16 ¹	—	31 ¹	—	37 ¹	—	27 ¹	—

¹ This figure includes the director.

TABLE NO. 9.—Number of different minors 14 to 16 years of age, who, within the calendar year, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1941, were employed while schools were in session, as per returns.

Group I. Cities

(Cities in bold-face type are those conducting continuation schools)

CITIES	Population, U. S. Census, 1940	NUMBER OF MINORS 7 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE OCTOBER 1, 1940			TOTAL NUMBER OF DIFFER- ENT MINORS EMPLOYED WITHIN THE TOWN (CITY) UNDER AUTHORITY OF FORMS C, C2, D, OR G, AS REPORTED BY THE TOWN (CITY)		
		In registration of minors	In public school membership	In private school membership	Boys	Girls	Total
1 Boston	770,816	108,709	82,808	24,568	172	191	363
2 Worcester	193,694	26,798	20,994	4,919	68	201	269
3 Springfield	149,554	20,203	15,766	3,835	70	54	124
4 Fall River	115,428	18,146	10,954	6,761	3	33	36
5 Cambridge	110,879	15,409	9,901	5,388	22	57	79
6 New Bedford	110,341	15,323	11,003	3,717	98	285	383
7 Somerville	102,177	15,026	11,211	3,690	6	10	16
8 Lowell	101,389	14,825	7,884	6,733	22	183	205
9 Lynn	98,123	12,984	10,063	2,885	17	28	45
10 Lawrence	84,323	11,647	6,828	4,524	51	109	160
11 Quincy	75,810	11,024	9,784	1,140	10	11	21
12 Newton	69,873	10,473	8,189	2,208	2	1	3
13 Medford	63,083	9,718	8,048	1,506	5	8	13
14 Brockton	62,343	7,941	7,149	716	1	15	16
15 Malden	58,010	8,644	6,399	2,199	8	2	10
16 Holyoke	53,750	7,160	4,161	2,854	12	23	35
17 Pittsfield	49,684	7,238	5,825	1,149	10	37	47
18 Everett	46,784	7,559	6,592	897	5	10	15
19 Haverhill	46,752	6,376	4,938	1,306	4	12	16
20 Fitchburg	41,824	6,497	3,463	2,893	20	24	44
21 Chicopee	41,664	6,644	3,670	2,746	32	60	92
22 Chelsea	41,259	6,178	4,729	1,144	18	18	36
23 Salem	41,213	5,943	3,836	2,107	14	23	37
24 Waltham	40,020	5,892	4,176	1,684	7	13	20
25 Taunton	37,395	5,749	4,394	1,232	35	58	93
26 Revere	34,405	5,700	5,181	452	7	5	12
27 Beverly	25,537	3,638	2,969	645	1	2	3
28 Melrose	25,333	3,463	3,034	401	8	1	9
29 Northampton	24,794	2,931	2,135	751	—	2	2
30 Gloucester	24,046	4,023	3,424	510	—	—	—
31 Leominster	22,226	3,590	2,365	979	—	—	—
32 North Adams	22,213	3,199	2,086	1,053	25	19	44
33 Attleboro	22,071	3,097	2,708	265	27	53	80
34 Peabody	21,711	3,303	2,681	587	7	10	17
35 Gardner	20,206	2,664	1,698	966	15	10	25
36 Woburn	19,751	3,489	2,716	702	16	4	20
37 Westfield	18,793	2,618	2,177	351	6	4	10
38 Marlborough	15,154	2,381	1,556	823	5	10	15
39 Newburyport	13,916	2,053	1,609	431	2	4	6
Total—Group I	2,916,344	418,236	309,164	101,217	831	1,590	2,421

Group II. Towns of 5,000 population or over

(Towns in bold-face type are those conducting continuation schools)

TOWNS							
40 Brookline	49,786	5,843	4,474	1,351	3	3	6
41 Arlington	40,013	5,887	4,945	893	1	1	2
42 Watertown	35,427	5,758	4,589	1,193	3	4	7
43 Belmont	26,867	3,909	3,540	344	1	1	2
44 Weymouth	23,868	3,769	3,430	324	5	1	6
45 Framingham	23,214	3,304	2,977	309	2	3	5
46 Methuen	21,880	3,127	2,501	605	35	28	63
47 Milton	18,708	2,166	1,875	282	3	1	4
48 West Springfield	17,135	2,555	2,024	512	29	3	32
49 Southbridge	16,825	2,403	1,415	901	12	18	30

TABLE No. 9.—Number of different minors 14 to 16 years of age, etc.—Con.

Group II. Towns of 5,000 population or over—Concluded

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50	Winthrop	16,768	2,380	2,345	18	—	2	2
51	Braintree	16,378	2,830	2,617	178	3	5	8
52	Wakefield	16,223	2,588	2,211	358	4	7	11
53	Greenfield	15,672	2,093	1,658	348	4	3	7
54	Dedham	15,508	2,536	2,178	332	—	—	—
55	Milford	15,388	2,514	1,568	858	19	15	34
56	Norwood	15,383	2,313	1,742	566	8	3	11
57	Wellesley	15,127	1,037	1,864	73	—	—	—
58	Winchester	15,081	2,053	1,774	243	3	1	4
59	Saugus	14,825	2,493	2,467	17	13	8	21
60	Danvers	14,179	1,620	1,585	21	7	3	10
61	Natick	13,851	2,158	1,775	371	2	5	7
62	Lexington	13,187	1,778	1,725	40	—	1	1
63	Webster	13,186	2,444	1,251	1,109	16	51	67
64	Plymouth	13,100	1,699	1,686	—	14	8	22
65	Adams	12,608	1,855	1,190	641	17	30	47
66	Needham	12,445	1,720	1,705	4	9	2	11
67	Clinton	12,440	1,829	1,189	608	18	25	43
68	Athol	11,180	1,528	1,490	7	20	8	28
69	Andover	11,122	1,356	1,054	320	16	2	18
70	Fairhaven	10,938	1,684	1,433	227	36	33	69
71	Reading	10,866	1,705	1,690	9	7	1	8
72	Amesbury	10,862	1,802	1,033	719	3	2	5
73	Marblehead	10,856	1,415	1,362	49	1	—	1
74	Stoneham	10,765	1,577	1,192	379	4	—	4
75	Swampscott	10,761	1,374	1,100	270	1	1	2
76	North Attleborough	10,359	1,252	751	487	12	4	16
77	Easthampton	10,316	1,478	929	529	—	—	—
78	Northbridge	10,242	1,708	1,301	355	—	2	2
79	Palmer	9,149	1,377	1,121	240	3	2	5
80	Middleborough	9,032	1,214	1,185	11	28	23	51
81	Dartmouth	9,011	1,478	1,367	72	48	50	98
82	Bridgewater	8,902	892	890	—	3	2	5
83	Stoughton	8,632	1,347	1,113	226	1	3	4
84	Barnstable	8,333	1,387	1,376	—	9	3	12
85	Ludlow	8,181	1,323	1,024	279	5	2	7
86	Rockland	8,037	1,126	1,112	5	4	2	6
87	Chelmsford	8,017	1,261	1,225	30	2	—	2
88	Hudson	8,042	1,202	788	307	52	5	57
89	Hingham	8,003	1,171	1,064	100	6	1	7
90	Concord	7,972	1,062	960	97	6	1	7
91	Billerica	7,933	1,322	1,308	11	2	—	2
92	Agawam	7,842	1,170	1,143	11	10	2	12
93	Whitman	7,759	912	896	7	3	2	5
94	Randolph	7,634	1,471	1,466	3	1	—	1
95	Shrewsbury	7,586	1,166	1,137	17	2	5	7
96	Montague	7,582	1,130	1,000	101	1	5	6
97	Ware	7,557	979	698	280	9	9	18
98	North Andover	7,524	987	936	44	3	1	6
99	Grafton	7,457	842	803	20	3	9	12
100	Walpole	7,443	1,370	1,361	9	8	—	8
101	Draeut	7,339	1,239	1,015	202	7	2	9
102	Franklin	7,303	1,176	1,156	1	5	4	9
103	Millbury	6,983	1,161	979	161	14	24	38
104	Falmouth	6,818	1,276	1,249	3	34	16	50
105	South Hadley	6,856	1,003	986	17	4	11	15
106	Maynard	6,812	821	814	—	1	1	2
107	Spencer	6,641	896	593	278	13	11	24
108	Auburn	6,629	1,084	1,071	2	11	9	20
109	Winchendon	6,575	1,081	1,044	11	18	16	34
110	Mansfield	6,530	940	896	16	9	7	16
111	Westborough	6,463	610	601	5	2	—	2
112	Uxbridge	6,417	925	685	168	—	—	—
113	Amherst	6,410	889	1,067	13	2	1	3
114	Canton	6,381	997	681	315	9	2	11
115	Wareham	6,364	1,014	1,015	—	22	6	28
116	Ipswich	6,348	925	856	67	—	—	—
117	Foxborough	6,303	636	634	2	3	—	3
118	Tewksbury	6,261	639	599	14	—	—	—
119	Somerset	5,873	970	863	76	17	15	32
120	Great Barrington	5,824	760	752	8	—	1	1
121	Abington	5,708	766	756	4	1	1	2
122	Orange	5,611	845	823	—	11	5	16
123	Monson	5,597	495	481	3	7	1	8
124	Easton	5,135	807	803	—	—	1	1
Total—Group II		984,318	166,179	122,032	141,118	730	546	1,276

TABLE No. 9.—*Number of different minors 14 to 16 years of age, etc.—Con.**Group III. Towns of less than 5,000 population and maintaining high schools*

TOWNS—Con.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
125	Leicester	4,851	830	623	199	5	4	9
126	Swansea	4,684	893	701	179	12	21	33
127	Wrentham	4,674	354	347	—	2	—	2
128	Wilmington	4,645	1,019	1,014	2	—	—	—
129	Oxford	4,623	715	703	—	10	7	17
130	Templeton	4,601	610	598	12	8	1	9
131	Blackstone	4,566	879	582	297	7	1	8
132	Medfield	4,384	318	301	10	1	—	1
133	Williamstown	4,294	601	563	26	10	6	16
134	Lee	4,222	584	435	148	4	—	4
135	Dalton	4,206	631	610	15	6	1	7
136	Westport	4,134	712	675	5	37	28	65
137	Scituate	4,130	578	575	3	1	—	1
138	Holden	3,924	708	701	—	2	3	5
139	East Bridgewater	3,832	576	571	—	—	1	1
140	Westford	3,830	611	586	14	5	8	13
141	Sharon	3,737	812	572	240	—	—	—
142	Provincetown	3,668	562	559	—	46	8	54
143	Weston	3,590	553	430	120	1	—	1
144	Ayer	3,572	394	386	3	—	—	—
145	Rockport	3,556	429	424	3	—	4	4
146	Warren	3,531	503	428	63	2	1	3
147	Barre	3,528	463	442	16	2	3	5
148	Wayland	3,505	575	575	—	—	—	—
149	Belchertown	3,503	354	347	—	8	3	11
150	Nantucket	3,401	507	505	—	—	—	—
151	Westwood	3,376	450	404	37	—	—	—
152	Holbrook	3,330	454	452	—	—	—	—
153	North Brookfield	3,304	454	292	162	9	3	12
154	Medway	3,297	535	529	2	1	1	2
155	West Bridgewater	3,247	523	515	7	1	—	1
156	Bourne	3,315	479	477	—	—	—	—
157	Pepperell	3,114	448	443	4	1	1	2
158	Hopedale	3,113	489	383	106	1	—	1
159	Cohasset	3,111	440	399	41	—	—	—
160	Norton	3,107	422	412	10	2	3	5
161	Holliston	3,000	472	465	4	4	—	4
162	Dighton	2,983	510	510	—	—	1	1
163	Bellingham	2,979	556	556	—	2	1	3
164	Lancaster	2,963	424	320	102	1	—	1
165	Lenox	2,884	374	371	3	—	—	—
166	Hanover	2,875	336	336	—	—	1	1
167	Kingston	2,783	372	372	—	—	—	—
168	Sutton	2,749	449	441	5	6	6	12
169	Acton	2,701	381	372	5	—	1	1
170	Hopkinton	2,697	397	397	—	—	—	—
171	Deerfield	2,684	447	401	41	7	—	7
172	Douglas	2,617	397	379	3	—	—	—
173	Hadley	2,576	404	401	3	—	—	—
174	Charlton	2,557	429	420	3	3	—	3
175	Groton	2,550	398	371	22	4	1	5
176	Harwick	2,535	388	373	3	2	—	2
177	Ashland	2,479	353	349	2	—	—	—
178	Manchester	2,472	294	278	16	—	—	—
179	Marshfield	2,419	308	303	2	—	—	—
180	Northborough	2,382	347	339	7	1	—	1
181	Duxbury	2,359	295	292	3	2	—	2
182	Avon	2,335	351	349	—	—	—	—
183	Merrimac	2,320	327	322	3	—	1	1
184	Yarmouth	2,286	329	329	—	1	—	1
185	Millis	2,278	357	342	13	—	—	—
186	Burlington	2,275	449	394	52	—	—	—
187	Upton	2,249	329	319	10	—	1	1
188	Southborough	2,231	293	265	25	1	—	1
189	Hatfield	2,216	312	312	—	3	1	4
190	Lunenburg	2,195	357	336	19	1	—	1
191	Rutland	2,181	221	212	5	1	—	1
192	Hardwick	2,154	278	206	71	3	1	4
193	Chatham	2,136	282	280	—	2	6	8
194	Groveland	2,122	287	287	—	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 9.—*Number of different minors 14 to 16 years of age, etc.—Con.**Group III. Towns of less than 5,000 population and maintaining high schools—Concluded*

TOWNS—Con.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
195	Townsend	2,065	295	291	1	5	1	6
196	Hamilton	2,037	353	313	39	—	—	—
197	Northfield	1,975	265	263	2	—	—	—
198	Tisbury	1,966	334	326	—	—	—	—
199	Norwell	1,871	317	317	—	—	—	—
200	West Boylston	1,822	335	326	4	—	—	—
201	Stockbridge	1,815	240	217	5	2	—	2
202	Georgetown	1,803	252	252	—	—	—	—
203	Harvard	1,790	148	142	4	—	—	—
204	Sudbury	1,754	334	253	76	—	—	—
205	Pembroke	1,718	235	235	—	—	—	—
206	Sheffield	1,709	237	234	3	1	1	2
207	Williamsburg	1,684	245	230	—	6	2	8
208	Littleton	1,651	243	237	5	4	—	4
209	Shelburne	1,636	205	202	—	1	—	1
210	Oak Bluffs	1,584	209	205	—	2	—	2
211	West Newbury	1,515	184	182	—	—	—	—
212	Orleans	1,451	180	177	2	—	—	—
213	Brookfield	1,393	187	180	1	3	—	3
214	Essex	1,384	195	189	2	—	—	—
215	Dover	1,374	179	136	43	1	—	1
216	Edgartown	1,370	209	209	—	—	—	—
217	Sandwich	1,360	160	160	—	—	—	—
218	Huntington	1,340	140	136	—	2	—	2
219	Mendon	1,315	222	222	—	1	1	2
220	Plainville	1,302	201	194	7	2	—	2
221	Chester	1,284	213	208	—	—	3	3
222	Stow	1,243	184	184	—	—	—	—
223	Topsfield	1,150	162	152	7	—	3	3
224	Ashby	1,026	146	144	1	—	—	—
225	Sherborn	1,022	153	134	19	—	—	—
226	Brimfield	1,012	150	148	1	—	—	—
227	New Marlborough	956	134	134	—	—	—	—
228	Bernardston	954	150	150	—	—	—	—
229	Petersham	923	135	134	—	—	—	—
230	Wellfleet	890	104	104	—	2	2	4
231	Ashfield	872	126	124	—	—	—	—
232	Charlemont	789	116	116	—	—	—	—
233	Princeton	713	116	115	—	—	—	—
234	New Salem	357	49	49	—	—	—	—
Total—Group III		278,602	41,010	38,282	2,827	260	142	402

Group IV. Towns of less than 5,000 population and not maintaining high schools

235	Longmeadow	5,790	837	829	5	2	1	3
236	Seekonk	4,912	927	841	32	14	7	21
237	Dudley	4,616	695	466	218	5	19	24
238	Acushnet	4,145	742	532	136	40	34	74
239	Bedford	3,807	327	315	9	—	—	—
240	East Longmeadow	3,403	498	470	16	3	1	4
241	Wilbraham	3,041	392	304	69	—	2	2
242	North Reading	2,886	553	438	—	2	—	2
243	Rehoboth	2,736	497	469	11	7	2	9
244	Shirley	2,608	339	216	123	4	2	6
245	Hanson	2,570	293	293	—	1	—	1
246	Salisbury	2,376	313	305	7	6	2	8
247	Middleton	2,348	269	263	3	—	—	—
248	Norfolk	2,294	203	197	—	—	—	—
249	Lynnfield	2,287	282	274	7	2	—	2
250	Ashburnham	2,255	299	263	34	2	2	4
251	Sturbridge	2,227	300	246	34	3	—	3
252	Hull	2,167	311	311	—	—	—	—
253	Raynham	2,141	301	301	—	4	2	6
254	Westminster	2,126	222	222	—	—	—	—
255	Marion	2,030	322	293	13	—	3	3
256	Dennis	2,015	273	273	—	1	1	2
257	Nahant	1,835	229	222	7	—	—	—
258	Lincoln	1,783	257	219	33	—	—	—
259	Lakeville	1,780	200	197	—	1	—	1

TABLE NO. 9.—*Number of different minors 14 to 16 years of age, etc.—Con.**Group IV. Towns of less than 5,000 population and not maintaining high schools—Continued*

TOWNS—Con.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
260	Millville	1,722	245	245	—	2	—	2
261	Sterling	1,713	214	214	—	2	—	2
262	Cheshire	1,708	281	281	—	5	1	6
263	Tyngsborough	1,634	227	218	9	3	—	3
264	Mattapoisett	1,608	244	236	4	4	1	5
265	Newbury	1,599	225	192	29	2	—	2
266	Freetown	1,584	242	242	—	—	1	1
267	Southwick	1,579	231	227	—	—	2	2
268	Rowley	1,533	217	215	—	—	—	—
269	Buckland	1,527	208	205	—	2	—	2
270	Colrain	1,497	236	236	—	1	1	2
271	Carver	1,469	202	199	—	12	2	14
272	Boylston	1,388	181	180	—	—	—	—
273	West Brookfield	1,387	185	182	—	—	1	1
274	Erving	1,328	203	201	—	—	—	—
275	Lanesborough	1,321	176	176	—	—	—	—
276	Clarksburg	1,317	229	146	80	—	—	—
277	Rochester	1,269	177	163	1	4	1	5
278	Russell	1,242	195	195	—	3	—	3
279	Hinsdale	1,235	203	196	1	—	—	—
280	Wenham	1,220	170	153	13	—	—	—
281	Berkley	1,130	162	162	—	—	—	—
282	Granby	1,085	152	152	—	2	—	2
283	Sunderland	1,085	167	162	—	5	4	9
284	West Stockbridge	1,062	161	161	—	1	—	1
285	Berlin	1,057	161	149	10	3	—	3
286	Hampden	1,023	151	148	—	—	—	—
287	Hubbardston	1,022	161	155	6	1	—	1
288	East Brookfield	1,016	154	150	—	2	—	2
289	Whately	979	153	136	—	1	1	2
290	Southampton	950	151	131	8	—	—	—
291	Conway	944	140	135	1	—	—	—
292	Gill	931	114	114	—	—	—	—
293	Halifax	867	118	118	—	—	—	—
294	Brewster	827	96	96	—	—	—	—
295	Royalston	795	103	96	—	—	—	—
296	Paxton	791	84	84	—	—	—	—
297	Boxford	778	108	107	1	—	—	—
298	Bolton	775	116	106	10	—	—	—
299	Carlisle	747	99	91	7	—	—	—
300	Becket	689	103	101	—	1	—	1
301	Leverett	688	120	119	—	—	—	—
302	Granville	668	104	103	—	—	—	—
303	Richmnd	624	93	84	9	1	—	1
304	Cummington	608	95	94	—	—	—	—
305	Truro	585	83	83	—	4	3	7
306	Eastham	582	80	79	—	—	—	—
307	Pelham	568	99	97	1	—	—	—
308	Plympton	532	90	90	—	2	—	2
309	Phillipston	481	86	79	—	1	—	1
310	Blandford	479	78	78	—	1	—	1
311	Worthington	471	84	83	—	—	1	1
312	Egremont	463	69	66	2	—	—	—
313	Dunstable	447	105	104	—	—	—	—
314	Warwick	444	59	59	—	—	—	—
315	New Braintree	439	47	46	—	—	—	—
316	Mashpee	434	71	71	—	—	—	—
317	Oakham	423	55	52	—	—	—	—
318	Chesterfield	422	59	53	—	1	—	1
319	Florida	421	62	60	—	—	—	—
320	Sandisfield	421	72	71	—	—	—	—
321	Westhampton	403	67	60	—	—	—	—
322	Wendell	391	85	81	—	—	—	—
323	Boxborough	376	78	78	—	—	—	—
324	Wales	367	60	55	—	—	—	—
325	Otis	364	44	43	—	—	—	—
326	Heath	359	92	91	—	—	—	—
327	Hancock	332	43	43	—	—	—	—
328	Monterey	320	35	35	—	—	—	—
329	Windsor	314	53	51	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 9.—*Number of different minors 14 to 16 years of age, etc.—Con.*
Group IV. Towns of less than 5,000 population and not maintaining high schools—Concluded

TOWNS—Con.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
330	Savoy	300	38	36	—	—	—	—
331	Washington	267	48	47	—	—	—	—
332	Plainfield	264	60	54	—	—	—	—
333	Leyden	260	25	25	—	—	—	—
334	West Tisbury	260	28	28	—	—	—	—
335	Hawley	257	48	48	—	1	—	1
336	Holland	247	37	31	1	—	—	—
337	Goshen	237	35	32	—	—	—	—
338	Rowe	233	29	29	—	—	—	—
339	Chilmark	226	25	25	—	—	—	—
340	Tyringham	213	12	12	—	1	—	1
341	Monroe	207	46	46	—	—	—	—
342	Middlefield	201	29	29	—	—	—	—
343	Alford	201	31	31	—	2	—	2
344	Shutesbury	191	40	37	—	—	1	1
345	Montgomery	178	19	19	—	—	—	—
346	Peru	142	19	19	—	—	1	1
347	Gosnold	136	7	7	—	—	—	—
348	Tolland	129	21	21	—	—	—	—
349	Gay Head	127	20	18	—	—	—	—
350	New Ashford	87	17	17	—	—	—	—
351	Mount Washington	57	4	4	—	—	—	—
Total—Group IV		137,457	19,832	18,338	950	167	99	266
State Totals		4,316,721	645,257	487,816	246,112	1,988	2,377	4,365

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

*I. Summary of total enrollment of students throughout the Commonwealth according to type of instruction,—
correspondence and class*

(Period covered, Jan. 19, 1916, when first student enrolled,
to Nov. 30, 1941)

Total correspondence enrollment	101,703
Total class enrollment	664,345
Total	766,048

*II. Cities and towns in which extension classes were held
from Dec. 1, 1940, to Nov. 30, 1941, subjects
taught, and number of students enrolled.*

Amherst: Abnormal psychology; conflicting principles in education; educational research and statistics; European history since 1914; local government in the United States; mental hygiene of the school child; secondary school administration; socialized education; United States history and world affairs. Total enrollment, 109.

Athol: Blueprint reading. Total enrollment, 78.

Barnstable: Adult education; basic English; current problems in geography (emphasis on western hemisphere); problems and procedures in adult civic education; the mentally handicapped child in the public school. Total enrollment, 74.

Boston: A balanced program of school music; advanced choral speaking; advanced music appreciation; American history since 1865; American painters; appreciation of American architecture; appreciation of poetry; appreciation of symphonies; art classes for junior and senior high school students; art metal work; art needlework; art of flower arrangement; arts of Mexico and Peru; business English; choral singing; church music and choir directing; civil service preparation (basic course); conservation of eyesight; consumer co-operation; conversational French III; conversational French IV; conversational French V; conversational Spanish; current affairs; current theatre; curriculum building for the kindergarten; design of Christ-

mas cards; development of personality through dramatics; Diesel engines; Diesel engines (laboratory); dietetics I; dietetics II; dramatic workshop; draperies and slip covers; editing manuscript copy; Eire today; elementary algebra; elementary harmony; elementary solfeggio; elementary typewriting; elementary typewriting review; enrichment of adult life; etching; etiquette; exercises for health; fiduciary accounting; French I; French II; French lectures; French pronunciation; fundamentals of chemistry; furniture—its selection and use; Gaelic I; Gaelic II; Gaelic III; genealogy of the English novel; history of Massachusetts education; home garden designing; hostess training; hotel and restaurant management; how to enjoy opera; I.B.M. punched card accounting machines and their application; improvement of speaking voice for teachers; interior home decoration; investigation of real estate titles; investments for women; Irish history; jewelry making; Latin for beginners; law for women; law of trusts and estates; Lithuanian I; making the most of one's appearance; masterpieces of church art; methods of teaching lip reading; methods of teaching parliamentary law; modern Greek; modern home fashions and accessories; modern interiors; modern methods of teaching art; modern paint practice and merchandising; music appreciation; news and feature writing; old fashioned square dancing; organic chemistry; painters and paintings; pantomime; parliamentary procedure; personality and fashion; personality, posture, and poise; philosophy made simple; photographic institute; piano playing I; pictorial and textile linoleum block printing; play production; Polish I; portrait painting; pottery; practical course for stenographers; practical psychology in everyday life; practical speech making; preparation for civil service clerical examination; psychological counseling and aptitude diagnosis; psychology of getting along with people; qualitative analysis; radio training; recent books; rug making; sculpture for business and professional men; sculpture in wood; seeing art galleries; sketching and painting for recreation; social security laws; Spanish II; special class handicrafts; stained glass medallion making; story of music; theory and practice of public speaking; this changing world of ours; typewriting review; vocabulary building for business men and women; voice culture; voice in singing and speaking; voice training for singing; waitress training; weaving on simple appliances; weight normalizing for improvement of personal appearance; weight normalizing through dancing; what every woman operator should know about an automobile; window decorating and display; wood carving; writing for women. Total enrollment, 6,615.

Bridgewater: Advanced English literature; child study; educational research; guidance in secondary schools; legal aspects of school administration; modern literature; political geography; procedures in teaching science on elementary level; remedial reading; science for everyday living; sociology; today's primary school. Total enrollment, 218.

Brockton: Preparation for civil service clerical examination; preparation for flying cadets' examination; problems and procedures in adult alien education; public speaking. Total enrollment, 97.

Brookline: Hotel and restaurant management. Total enrollment, 34.

Cambridge: Accounting problems; adjustment for individual differences; advanced English composition; advanced Gregg shorthand; advanced horticulture; advanced income tax problems; advanced instrument craftsmanship; advanced play writing; advanced sheet metal drafting; advanced welding engineering and design; advances in textile microscopy; aerial navigation and air pilotage; aeronautical meteorology; air conditioning institute; alternating current machinery; analysis of financial statements; analytic geometry; ancient classics in English; anthracite institute; anthracite stoker engineering; applied hydraulics; art of salesmanship; art of straight thinking; arts and crafts; astronomy; a study of Shakespeare; auditing; automobile repairing for owners; aviation; bacteriology and its application; better automobile driving; biology; blueprint reading and building estimating; blueprint reading for machine trades; bookkeeping; business and industrial psychology; business and professional speaking; business law; candid camera photography; cartooning; C.P.A. preparation; chemistry in the laundry and dry cleaning industries; children's literature; civic education in American democracy; college algebra; color photography; commercial and advertising photography; commercial art; consumer co-operation; continental Morse telegraph code; conversational French I; conversational Italian II; correct use of English I; correct use of Eng-

lish II; correction of speech disorders; cost accounting; credit union institute; credit union management; credits and collections; criminology and penology; cultural personality and its attainment; defense mathematics; design for metal and plastic objects; diagnostic and remedial teaching of arithmetic; Diesel engines; dietetics I; direct current machinery; direct mail advertising; drama of yesterday and today; economics of national defense; educational and vocational guidance; electrical power plant operation; elementary accounting; elementary algebra; elementary Gregg shorthand; elementary Gregg shorthand review; elementary Pitman shorthand review; elementary practical radio; elementary school methods; elementary surveying; English for business; English literature; Esperanto; estimating for building trades; Europe between two wars; everyday electrical information; everyday English; expression of personality through speech; fashion illustration; fiction workshop; fingerprinting; first aid; fluorescent lighting; French III; French V; French literary highways and byways; fundamentals of advertising; general insurance; geology; German I; German II; good medical care; ground course in preparation for flying; health and safety education; heating and ventilating; hematology; high speed Diesel engines; highway construction and maintenance; history of American foreign policy; horticulture; household and commercial refrigeration; housing problems; how to improve your reading; how to organize and finance a business; income tax procedure and accounting; indexing and filing; individual and his social world; industrial chemistry of plastics; industrial electricity; industrial electronics; influence of literature on other arts; institute for building custodians; instrument craftsmanship; interior home decoration; international affairs; international Morse radio code; investing in stocks and bonds; investment facts and fallacies; Irish literature; Italian I; juvenile story writing; landscape sketching with pencil; Latin-American culture and civilization; law for the layman; law office practice and procedure; life insurance fundamentals; Lowell institute preparation; lunchroom management; machine drafting; marketing of manuscripts; mathematics for firemen; mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry; mechanics of office routine; mechanisms of machinery; metallography and heat treatment; methods of teaching English; methods of teaching handwriting; modern cloak, dress, and suit design; modern cosmetics; modern developments in shoe and leather industries; modern engine tune-up; modern shoe design and model cutting; modern trends in the carbonated beverage industry; motion and time study; motion picture photography; motion picture projection; motor truck office practice; nature study aids in teaching geography; navigation; new problems of American government; oil burners; oil burner institute; outdoor photography for the amateur; overlooked essentials of democracy; personnel administration; pharmacy state board examinations review; photographic coloring and retouching; photography; physical chemistry; physics I; Pitman shorthand dictation and review; plane geometry; planning the small house; playwriting; poetry and verse writing; police institute on modern scientific police methods; Polish II; portrait photography; Portuguese I; Portuguese II; poultry I; practical air conditioning; practical business letter writing; practical calculus; practical child psychology; practical industrial radiography; practical real estate procedure; practical ship construction; practical trade mathematics; practical X-Ray; preparation for amateur radio operators' examination; preparation for civil service clerical examination; preparation for civil service examination for visitor and guardian to older boys; preparation for civil service stenographers' examination; preparation for electricians' examination; preparation for flying cadets' examination; preparation for journeyman plumbers' examination; preparation for Massachusetts Nautical School entrance examination; preparation for metropolitan police examination; preparation for playground workers' examination; preparation for U. S. Coast Guard Academy entrance examination; principles of accounting; principles of economics; principles of sociology; problems and procedures in adult alien education; production planning and control; psychology for the classroom; psychology of adjustment; psychology of adolescence; psychology of personality; psychology of self development; public health laboratory diagnosis; public speaking; public speaking—speech types; radio servicing; radio technique and development of microphone personality; rayon and synthetic fibers; real estate law; real estate practice; real estate problems; regional planning; reinforced concrete design; remedial reading; residential heating; retail drug store management; rigid frame analysis by the mo-

ment distribution method; rigid frame analysis—advanced; Russian I; salesman-ship; sanitation; self improvement in reading; scientific crime detection; sheet metal pattern drafting; short story writing; shorthand reporting; sketching and painting for recreation; slide rule and its use; Spanish I; Spanish II; speed stenography; sports writing; starting, lighting, and ignition; statistical methods and business statistics; steam turbine engineering; structural design; supervisory-foreman training; survey of recent bar examinations; surveying methods and problems; surveying practice; Swedish I; Swedish II; synthetic materials; teaching of mathematics in junior high school; teaching of mathematics in senior high school; television and frequency modulation; textile fibers and fabrics; theatre management; theory and operation of aircraft engines; the rise of human ideals; Thomas Natural shorthand; trade mathematics; traffic management; training for camp counselors; training for doctors' secretaries—basic medical sciences; training for doctors' secretaries—laboratory techniques; training for doctors' secretaries—office procedure; tree surgery and insect control; trends in retail distribution; trigonometry; U. S. citizenship; vocabulary and mind; welding engineering; wood carving; writing advertising copy; writing book reviews; writing for the radio. Total enrollment, 15,424.

Chelsea: Preparation for civil service examination for sealer of weights and measurements. Total enrollment, 19.

Clinton: Advanced shorthand and typewriting; blueprint reading; elementary Gregg shorthand; elementary typewriting. Total enrollment, 128.

Fall River: Advanced typewriting; aircraft engines; blueprint reading; elementary typewriting; law for women; preparation for civil service clerical examination. Total enrollment, 266.

Falmouth: Preparation for flying cadets' examination. Total enrollment, 199.

Fitchburg: Preparation for civil service clerical examination; preparation for flying cadets' examination. Total enrollment, 98.

Framingham: Preparation for civil service clerical examination; preparation for flying cadets' examination; professional relations for teachers and principals. Total enrollment, 105.

Gloucester: Preparation for civil service clerical examination; preparation for rural mail carriers' examination. Total enrollment, 85.

Great Barrington: Literature in the schools. Total enrollment, 34.

Greenfield: Automotive maintenance; preparation for flying cadets' examination; skiing; the modern curriculum. Total enrollment, 94.

Haverhill: Preparation for flying cadets' examination; shoe factory bookkeeping. Total enrollment, 60.

Holyoke: Preparation for civil service clerical examination; problems and procedures in adult civic education. Total enrollment, 48.

Hudson: Elementary Gregg shorthand; elementary typewriting. Total enrollment, 35.

Lawrence: Conversational French; discovery of music; preparation for civil service clerical examination; preparation for civil service water meter readers' examination; preparation for janitors' examination; review mathematics. Total enrollment, 168.

Leominster: Preparation for civil service clerical examination. Total enrollment, 20.

Lexington: Art metal work. Total enrollment, 10.

Lowell: Civil service preparation—basic course; elementary accounting; everyday science; preparation for civil service clerical examination; preparation for civil service examination for visitor and guardian to older boys; preparation for flying cadets' examination; principles and practices of arithmetic; principles of accounting; review course in stenography; seventeenth century literature; tests and measurements; The Renaissance; use of the steel square; waitress training; woodworking. Total enrollment, 720.

Lynn: Advanced Gaelic; elementary Gaelic; preparation for flying cadets' examination; training for doctors' secretaries; vocational guidance. Total enrollment, 66.

Marlboro: Preparation for civil service clerical examination. Total enrollment, 30.

Medford: Preparation for civil service clerical examination. Total enrollment, 83.

Needham: International affairs. Total enrollment, 44.

New Bedford: Advanced machine theory; aircraft engines; blueprint reading; Diesel engines; machine shop mathematics; preparation for civil service clerical examination; preparation for flying cadets' examination. Total enrollment, 324.

Newton: Public speaking. Total enrollment, 10.

Northbridge: Interior home decoration; vocabulary building. Total enrollment, 54.

Norwood: Choral singing. Total enrollment, 112.

Peabody: Preparation for civil service examination for water meter reader. Total enrollment, 9.

Pittsfield: Educational psychology; preparation for civil service clerical examination. Total enrollment, 55.

Salem: Choral speaking; economics; elementary Spanish; law for women; literature of the Victorian era; preparation for civil service clerical examination; preparation for flying cadets' examination; shop mathematics; social-economic arithmetic; sociology; waitress training. Total enrollment, 254.

Somerville: Building a dynamic vocabulary. Total enrollment, 30.

Southbridge: Advanced Gregg shorthand; bookkeeping; comptometer operation; conversational French; elementary Gregg shorthand; elementary typewriting; everyday business English; practical speech making; review of high school mathematics; sketching and painting for recreation. Total enrollment, 128.

Springfield: Activity program in the elementary school; air conditioning; American neighborhood; applied study of metals; appreciation and enjoyment of poetry; audio-visual aids in education; blueprint reading; civil service preparation—basic course; correction of speech defects; costume design; creative writing; current literature; development of American political thought; elementary Portuguese; elementary Spanish; fashion in clothes and decoration; Gregg shorthand review; handicrafts; history of education; mechanical drawing; motion and time study; painting and sketching for recreation; personality and poise; Portuguese; practical general chemistry; practical statistics for business; preparation for civil service clerical examination; preparation for flying cadets' examination; teaching science for living; techniques of public speaking; the use of plastics; the use of precision instruments; training for doctors' secretaries—basic medical sciences; trigonometry and surveying; understanding children's behavior; United States and world affairs; vocabulary building. Total enrollment, 1,041.

Taunton: Preparation for civil service clerical examination. Total enrollment, 30.

Waltham: Preparation for civil service clerical examination. Total enrollment, 109.

Westfield: Advanced English literature; economic problems in a changing world; practical applications of modern educational theory; preparation for civil service clerical examination; public speaking; teaching of health and hygiene. Total enrollment, 117.

Winchendon: Remedial reading. Total enrollment, 16.

Woburn: Preparation for civil service clerical examination. Total enrollment, 31.

Worcester: Advanced Spanish; applied study of metals; art activities for the modern teacher; aviation; biology of modern life; blueprint reading for the machine trades; book selection; cartooning; children's literature; conversational Spanish; correct use of English; credits and collections; educational and vocational guidance; elementary accounting; elementary Polish; elementary Spanish; fingerprinting; instrument craftsmanship; interior home decoration; Irish literature; modern dramatic literature; modern effective speaking; nutrition; preparation for civil service clerical examination; preparation for civil service examination for visitor and guardian to older boys; preparation for flying cadets' examination; principles and practice in public health nursing; problems and procedures in adult civic education; psychology of adolescence; reference and bibliography; sociology; strength of materials; study of fingerprints; the American empire; training for doctors' secretaries—office procedure; waitress training. Total enrollment, 1,165.

Totals: 44 cities and towns; 1,008 classes; total enrollment, 28,446.

III. Summary of Adult Civic education since its establishment under the provisions of chapter 69, sections 9 and 10, General Laws

1. Enrollment of adult immigrants in English and citizenship classes for school years ending August 31:

1918-19 ¹	3,281	1929-30	23,460
1919-20	9,030	1930-31	23,698
1920-21	20,475	1931-32	21,170
1921-22	22,242	1932-33	12,345
1922-23	27,658	1933-34	10,589
1923-24	32,337	1934-35	11,488
1924-25	28,903	1935-36	12,489
1925-26	27,759	1936-37	13,356
1926-27	25,123	1937-38	16,070
1927-28	25,101	1938-39	19,345
1928-29	24,846	1939-40	19,590
		1940-41	21,120

¹Before passage of act.

2. Number of English and citizenship classes conducted for adult immigrants for school years ending August 31:

	1922- 23	1924- 25	1926- 27	1928- 29	1930- 31	1932- 33	1934- 35	1936- 37	1938- 39	1939- 40	1940- 41
In evening schools	849	924	807	737	700	435	363	394	547	585	592
In factories	306	240	166	193	136	22	28	19	11	8	13
In neighborhood classes (clubs, homes, churches, day classes)	412	509	465	423	381	157	130	141	151	156	193
Totals	1,567	1,673	1,438	1,353	1,217	614	521	554	709	749	798

3. Number of cities and towns employing full-time and part-time directors and supervisors for Adult education, August 31, 1941:

Full-time directors and supervisors	13
Part-time directors, supervisors, and organizers	80
Total	93

4. Amount of reimbursement distributed by the State for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1941

\$78,568 05

IV. EXPENDITURES FOR UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, JULY 1, 1940 TO JUNE 30, 1941.

Salaries

Administration:

Director	\$6,300 00
Clerks, stenographers, etc.	11,576 80

Instruction:

Supervisors	11,535 00
Full-time instructors	25,578 00
Full-time clerk, stenographers, etc.	23,153 61
Part-time instructors	78,986 38
Part-time clerical and stenographic service	2,995 44

General Expenses

Books, periodicals, and clippings	465 56
Express	692 43
Films and accessories	2,208 92
Equipment and equipment repairs ¹	1,956 70
Material for courses	1,672 42
Postage	4,960 79
Printing	5,081 48
Rent	2,370 26
Stationery and office supplies	4,005 14
Sundries	290 14
Telephone and telegraph	371 58
Textbooks	3,711 58
Travel	3,358 31

Total \$191,270 54

Receipts deposited with treasurer \$179,968 52

¹Includes furniture, typewriters, other machines, etc.

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